The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,644.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
—— including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
—— including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	0
—— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
—— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ......Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto 2 8
Third Ditto 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4
Third and succeeding 2
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GRATH—May 26th at Kurrachee, of apoplexy, Mrs. Catherine M. Grath, widow of the late Quarter Master J. M. Grath, 56th Regiment, and sister of Captain Thompson, Paymaster H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, aged 32 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Linga	25th	9th
,, Linga	12th	26th	,, B. Abbas	28th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "RANGOON," 549 tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Lewis, R. N. R., will be despatched, as above, on 3rd June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. & O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.
From Bombay usually about ...... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ...... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 160 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
,, Carwar	2 ,, 16	,, Bimlipatam	4 ,, 18
,, Narakel	5 ,, 19	,, Vizagapatam	4 ,, 18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	5 ,, 19
Colombo	21	,, Madras	10 ,, 24
[illegible]		,, Negapatam	11 ,, 25
...atam	10 and 24	,, Galle	14
...	15 ,, 30	,, Colombo	28
...da	17 ,, 2	,, Tuticorin	29
...patam	18 ,, 3	,, Narakel	16 and 1
...tam	18 ,, 3	,, Carwar	19 ,, 4
...ta	20 ,, 5	Arrive Bombay	20 ,, 5

...hip C ashmere 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. ... will be despatched as above, on the 1st June, at noon, ... W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th ... do not communicate with the ports of Manga... ...d Cochin, but passengers for these ports ... be landed at Narakel, six miles north of ... may proceed by backwater to stations on ... ...tta and Bombay on the 15th of the ... ...lombo, and the steamers of the 1st ... ...ing passengers and cargo with the ... ...or Moulmein can proceed by the ... to the Rangoon mail steamer, ...

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...FERRIES (under Government).—The FER... Bombay Coast and River Company (Limited) will ...bour daily, stopping at ...

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	...ja. Rs. A.	Dhurumtur Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3	2 0	2	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ...Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ...Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry. ,,	Sunday.	Beypore ,,	Sunday.
Vingorla ,,	Sunday.	Calicut ,,	Sunday.
Goa ,,	Monday.	Tellicherry ,,	Monday.
Carwar ,,	Monday.	Cannanore ,,	Monday.
Compta ,,	Monday.	Mangalore ,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore ,,	Tuesday.	Compta ,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore ,,	Wednesday.	Carwar ,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ,,	Wednesday	Goa ,,	Wednesday.
Calicut ,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla ,,	Thursday.
Beypore ,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry ,,	Thursday
Cochin ...Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo. From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras, and to Calcutta will take the Paumben pass route thereby shortening the voyage by 5 days to Calcutta, returning the same route.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 21st May 1867.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE" calling at the Coast Ports, Colombo, and Madras on TUESDAY next, the 4th instant.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, No. 6, Apollo Street, 1st June, 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO sail, weather permitting, about 15th instant, Messrs George Smith & Son's Ship "CITY OF AMOY," Captain McNeil, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will be despatched as above. For Freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Amoy.*

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Lt.
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred.*

FRESH STORES, from CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and GILLON & Co.—Younger's Beer in good order.

A few M. M. Aprons R. A. and mark M. Jewels, Irish Constitutions, R. A. Regulations, Masonic Songs and Odes, by Bro. C. H. Cowie. Orders for Miscellaneous goods attended to carefully and promptly.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow,
DWYER & Co.,
No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTE... TRAINS.—On and after the 9th ... 30th September, the through tr... Ahmedabad will be discontin... will only be run. ...9-30 A. M. ... ...30 ...

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose ...ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants ,,	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ,,	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug ...16 to	20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

LOST.—One Share Certificate in the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in the name of NARON CANJEE. Whoever can give any information regarding the same is requested to do so to the undersigned. NARON CANJEE, at Messrs. Grey & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1867.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general.

1st Class Testimonial will be given.

Adress "D. T. R." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 7th June 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M.

To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, who has resigned.

HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY. }

Bombay, 28th May 1867.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from this day till the 4th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of ... and if so determined, confirming the following ... Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 18th instant.

1st. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per Share or at the rate of 10 per cent. on paid up Capital will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 5th June 1867.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers No. 27, Meadow Street, at 3 P. M. of FRIDAY the 7th June "to consider the present position of the Company and decide on the course to be adopted."

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
29th May 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOKS imported for sale and to order ... opportunities and on the most favourable terms ... ances connected with Bookselling in India

NEW ... by all ... that circums... NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are ... will allow. ...ed for these publications on any but *Cash terms.* NEWSP... ...ption list has been compiled in accordance with not accep... ...ciple, and will be forwarded on application. A subscri... ...PAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in this prin... NEWSP... ...DICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are ... India. ...d as they issue from The London Press. PERIO... ...TING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken ... despatch... ...ner in England or India under careful supervision ... PRINT... ...e former can be executed in Bombay with great ... taken ... ...and includes book-printing, lithography, cardsion. ... ...c. &c. neatness, ...E FRAMING executed under particular inprinting, ...and careful superintendence. PICTUR... ...IFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms,* ...structions ... ...'s Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, SCIENT... ...e requirements of practical men; and also ... and *Elliott* ...sive descriptions for Students and Amateurs to meet th... ...ES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, less expen... ...EXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING THEOD... ...all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, ... available, together with the requisite ad... ...ng Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, ...erials, &c. &c. ... AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. ...VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all ... Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of ... Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs ... extensive Glassware Manufactory,* and ... available for inspection and estimate. ...THACKER, VINING & Co. *have al... ...y in encouraging Cash transactions ... nd arrangements in connection with ... English Indents.*

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street. *In Poona*—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines. *In London*—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle.*

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentlemen or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 1, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH A. SASSOON is authorized to sign our Firm.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1867.

THE WET DOCK COMMITTEE will be happy to receive and consider any information calculated to throw light on the general question as to the expediency, or otherwise of Wet Docks for Bombay, and any suggestions or criticisms in respect of the particular scheme proposed by Mr. Russell Aitken.

Persons willing and able to assist the Committee in this way are requested to be so good as to communicate with the undersigned.

E. PRATT,
Secretary, Wet Dock Committee.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested.

B. FREEMAN,
26th March, 1867. Proprietor and Manager.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), will be held at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, the Attorneys of the said Company, on TUESDAY the 11th of June next at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and if thought advisable the following Resolution will be brought before the Meeting

That the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited be wound up voluntarily.

By order of the Directors,
HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys to the said Company.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of The Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY KATTIWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

The Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, has appointed WEDNESDAY the twelfth day of June 1867, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House to settle the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company made out and left at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Liquidators of the said Company.

All Contributories who wish to shew cause against being placed on the said List should attend at the time and place aforesaid, and state their objections, otherwise the List will be settled by the said Judge including them therein.

Notice and grounds of objections if any and Copies of all Affidavits intended to be used should be left at the Office of the undersigned in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on or before SATURDAY the eighth day of June next, where also appearances must be entered.—Dated 29th May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

MORENAS & Co.—(ESTABLISHED IN 1840.) The Proprietor of this Ice Confectionary, the oldest established in Bombay, in returning thanks to his Patrons begs to intimate that he has introduced improvements in various branches of his Profession, and invites an inspection of his stock, he may mention that to improve Ice Creams he has purchased cattle for obtaining pure milk, (which is not to be had in the market at any price) He has for sale a fresh quantity of French *Pate Truffes* assorted, *Pate de foie gras*, French Vegetables of all sorts, French Fruits *au Jus*, assorted French ready made mustard, &c &c.

Superior Wine and Liquor such as Curacao, Noyeau (from the well known maker "Martinique") Anisett, Dantzic &c., &c.

Noilly Pratt, Vermouth Absinth, &c., &c., Oxford and Bologna Sausages.

Draught Beer and Porter (Iced), or half and half; Light Refreshments, such as sandwiches, Pastry, &c. Ice Pudding and Mould Ices to be had at five minutes notice, at rates cheaper than those made at private houses.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent.

The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck }
Benoit. } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
Courvoisier Brothers }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late Colonel PATRICK STEWART, C.B., Royal Engineers (Bengal).—The friends of the late Col. Patrick Stewart are informed that SUBSCRIPTIONS to the proposed MEMORIAL to that officer will be received by Major J. U. Champain, R.E., No. 5, John-street, Adelphi, London; at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster; at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s, Bombay; or at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Calcutta, where also all particulars may be ascertained.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અકબાર કાટન પરેશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

धीं अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, (लीमीटेड.)

THE Adjourned General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited,) called on the 29th instant, is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 25th May, 1867

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwur will also be supplied by him, with the sanction of the Superintendent. All applications for Dawks, Carts, Nibs, Phætons, &c., from Mahableswar, should be made through the Mahableshwar Station Dawk Manager, Mr. JOHN MYATT.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwar all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhumney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwur and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.

Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c, for use in Camp, at Poona, by the day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.

All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.

W. J. WINDSOR.

Poona, 18th February 1867.

Phæton and Nib Dawks to Mahableshwar, from Poona or to other Stations where there are made roads, can be supplied on application to Mr. W. J. WINDSOR.

RATES.

	Rs.		
Palkee Dawk from Poona to Mahableshwar	70	0	0
Dumnee Dawk for 2 Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar	50	0	0
Do. Do. for 1 Passenger	35	0	0

Carts, Tattoos, Coolies, &c., supplied by this Agency to any Station will be charged for at 5 per cent. below the Bazar rates.

NOTICES.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) and of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the above named Association was adjourned by the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, from the 24th day April last to the 12th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House.—Dated this 28th day of May 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

DIRECT FROM NICE.—A consignment of French Essences, by the celebrated manufacturers Warrick Frères (whose preparations have long been known to the perfumery trade as of unequalled quality and delicacy) comprising

JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipanni,
MILLEFLEURS, Rose,
MARECHALE, Rose Geranium,
MOUSSELINE, Portugal,
HELIATROPE, Patchouli;

and Messrs. W's exquisite speciality "LA REINE DES ALPES," now offered to the public of India for the first time.

In bottles containing a quarter imperial pint at Rs. 3 each. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

OVERLAND PROVISION.—Received Ex-*Delhi*

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS of the best quality.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES with the most Recent Improvements, warranted of first class English Manufacture, adapted for large and small Families.

Any kind of Fuel may be used.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

EMBROIDERY.

JUST Received a Handsome and Elegant consignment of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS, finished and half finished.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, and Table Napkins to match. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 34 inches.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction. Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

Just received a fresh consignment per Steamer "MALTA"

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY an insolvent trader.

Upon hearing Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that the Creditors of the abovenamed Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, do on or before the sixth day of June next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Michael Hugh Scott, Gilbert Macleod Stewart and Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, the Trustees of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, in Elphinstone Circle.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1867.

(Signed) JOSEPH ARNOULD,

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND—Lots of Ground on the Esplanade, available for Building Sites, will be sold at fixed rates, after the 15th instant.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Plan, and learn all further particulars, regarding rates, conditions of buildings, &c., on application at the Secretary's Office in the N. Pendalls adjoining the Military Pay Office.

C. W. FINCH, Captain R. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

CHINA TEAS.—By the last China Mail a Consignment of TEAS, of the new season, and of the same special selection and qualities as have hitherto met with such high approval.

FINEST SOUCHONG.
,, SOUCHONG AND HYSON.
,, SOUCHONG AND PEKOE.
,, SOUCHONG PEKOE AND HYSON.
,, POUCHONG.
,, FLOWERY PEKOE.
,, ORANGE PEKOE.
,, HYSON.

In packets of 1 lb. and boxes of 7 lbs. each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

JUST landed per Overland Mail Steamer "MADRAS" of the 11th instant. A Fresh Batch of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for the approaching Season.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw the attention of his constituents and the Public in general to his annual supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds containing 24 Select Varieties in each packet for the *Indian Climate.*

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, White Knolecole, Beet, Radish, Salid, Turnip, Cawliflower and Custard Vegetable Marrow, may also be had loose in any weight.

Also for sale a few Gardening Manuals (illustrated with Engravings and Plans) giving full information to in experienced persons as to the time of setting the different varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c. &c.

Just imported *Ex Bayard* and *Fleur de Lis.*

Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.

Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities, complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.

A few Boxes and Bottles of the following, viz:—

HARRIS'S BRITISH POLISHING PASTE.—This composition, in which there is nothing corrosive or injurious, excels in giving a fine polish to Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannio Metal, Plate, Coach Glasses and Windows.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION, for Coach and Gig Harness, Carriage Heads &c. This composition produces a beautiful black polish on leather, which resists water, consequently is a great preservative to Harness, thereby preventing it from cracking, which is usually the case where some nutritious matter is not applied.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS, &c. For producing a glossy and nourishing the leather, &c., &c.

NEWLY DESIGNED BRILLIANT COMPOSITION FOR POLISHING SHOES, HARNESS AND HOODS OF CARRIAGES, &c.

This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—At a Public General Meeting of the Shareholders, in Bombay, of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, held at the Offices of the Bank, in Rampart Row, Bombay, on the 21st May 1867, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

That the Shareholders present most cordially approve of and accept the proposal of the 17th April 1867, now submitted to this meeting, for the resuscitation of the business of the Bank and that the gentlemen whose names appear at the foot of this resolution are hereby appointed a Committee in Bombay (with power to add to their number) to assist in carrying out the arrangements necessary to give effect to this resolution, with power to the Committee to take such steps, either by the appointment of a Sub-Committee, or otherwise as they may consider desirable, for having the interests of the Bombay Shareholders represented in London, and that five of such Committee do form a quorum.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathooboy.	S. L. Acland, Esq.
Dr. R. A. Dallas.	A. C. Gumpert, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.	G. F. Rimington, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	J. Ranken, Esq.
Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Esq.	Venayeckrao Juggonathjee, Esq.
	R. Angus, Esq.

Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib, Esq.

The proposal referred to in the said resolution dated 17th April 1867, 40, Old Board Street, London, will be found below.

Subscriptions are now invited from the Shareholders and general Public, in Bombay, for the shares described as "A" shares in the said proposal.

Each applicant must, on making his application, pay into the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the sum of Ten Rupees per share as mentioned in the proposal.

Applications should be addressed to the care of G. F. Rimington, Esq., Chairman of the Bombay Shareholders' Committee, and may be left at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Elphinstone Circle.

Applicants in Bombay for "A" Shares will receive allotments in full, to the extent of one half of the new capital or allotments rateably in proportion to their applications in case the applications in Bombay should exceed one half of the new capital required.

Forms of application for shares and further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation, at Rampart Row, and at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Elphinstone Circle.

A Conference of some of the principal Shareholders and Creditors of the Bank, took place on the 12th March, 1867, when Mr. David Chadwick was requested, with the consent of the Official Liquidator, to examine the Accounts of the Bank, with the view of considering the desirableness of reconstructing the Bank.

Mr. Chadwick, having completed his preliminary examination of the Accounts, in which he had the advantage of the friendly co-operation of Mr. Holyland, the Official Liquidator, and the assistance of Mr. Allardice, has reported that from the best information available, he is of opinion that the Assets of the Bank will be sufficient to pay all Liabilities, and leave a surplus of about £200,000 for division amongst the Shareholders.

This sum is equal to £5 per Share on 40,000 Shares, the Capital of the present Bank

PROPOSED PLAN OF RE-CONSTRUCTION

A Dividend of 10s. in the £ having been declared by the Official Liquidator in February, 1867, it is proposed to obtain the consent of the Creditors, to receive the payment of the remainder (10s. in the £) of their debts by the following instalments, viz:—2s. 6d. in the £ in six months, 2s. 6d. in twelve months, 2s. 6d in eighteen months, and 2s. 6d. in two years, all from June 1st, 1867, with Interest at contract rates, where any, and in the absence of such, at five per cent. per annum The Interest on all unpaid Principal up to the date of each instalment, to be paid with such instalment, and Interest at the above rates on the principal already paid, to the date of its payment to be added to the first instalment. For these instalments the Creditors are to have the guarantee of the New Company, given by its promissory notes, as well as the continuing liability of the contributories of the Old Company, and if default be made in payment of any instalment, the others shall become due at once. Any Creditor may be called upon at any time to receive payment of his promissory notes, under discount at the rate of Interest included therein.

It is proposed that a New Bank, with Limited Liability, be formed for the purpose of taking over the Assets of the present Company from the hands of the Liquidator; the constitution of the New Company to be as follows:—

The Capital of the New Company to be represented by—

(1.) 30,000 A shares of £ 10 each, representing a New Capital of £300,000, which will be called up as follows:

£1 per Share on Application,
£2 per Share on Allotment,
£3 on October 15th 1867,
£4 on April 15th, 1868.

} With power to pay up in full at any of these periods; Dividends being allowed on all payments, *prorata.*

(2.) 40,000 B Shares to be offered rateably to the Shareholders in the old Bank, and to be represented by Scrip Certificates of £5 each, which will be provisionally considered as paid-up, this representing £200,000, the balance estimated by Mr. Chadwick of the Assets of the old Bank over its liabilities. In case, however, at the end of two years from June 1st, 1867, when the actual balance of Assets over Liabilities will be ascertained, the same shall fall short of £200,000, each B Share will be liable to Calls to the extent of not more than £5, to make up its proportion of the deficiency

If the balance of Assets over Liabilities, including expenses, shall be found at the end of the two years to exceed £200,000, the then B Shareholders shall be entitled to receive their proportions of the excess in cash, from time to time as realized.

Upon the fulfilment of the above conditions, the B Shares will be converted into one-half the number of fully paid-up Shares of £10 each, and the distinction between A and B Shares will cease.

In each of the first two years from June 1st, 1867, the profits shall be applied—first, in payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the A Shares; next, in declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the B Shares, the payment thereof to be subject to the satisfaction, out of the Assets of the old Bank, of the liabilities undertaken on its behalf by the new Company; thirdly, in payment of a dividend at the same rate on all other paid-up Capital of the Company, if any: the residue of the profits in each year to be set aside as a reserved fund.

This proposal is to be carried into effect by the Committee of Shareholders appointed at the Meeting of the 4th instant, who shall have power to make such modifications therein as they may find necessary.

This project will benefit alike the Creditors and the present Shareholders of the Bank.

In the case of Creditors, it fixes certain days for the payment of the amount due to them with interest.

Their claims will be immediately represented by Promissory Notes of the New Bank, which will be available for discount or transfer; and they will also have the additional security of the £300,000 New Subscribed Capital, retaining all their present rights, as well against the Shareholders of the present Bank, as against third parties.

To the present Shareholders of the Bank, the project will afford the assurance that no further Calls will be made upon them for two years, and the probability of a considerable surplus being available, and applicable for Capital in the New Bank, at or before the expiration of that time.

The Assets of the Bank, which are principally in India and China, can undoubtedly be very much better realized and rendered more immediately available by an existing Bank, than under any system of Liquidation.

It is proposed in the Articles of Association of the New Bank, to insert powers for undertaking the Liquidation of any other Bank, charging a commission.

CHADWICK, ADAMSON, McKENNA & Co.
40, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. April 17th, 1867.

FORM OF APPLICATION

FOR THE SHARES REFERRED TO AS "A" SHARES IN THE PROPOSAL OF 17TH APRIL, 1867.
FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE
COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

TO THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN LONDON FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ABOVE BANK.

GENTLEMEN,—Having deposited with the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, to your credit the sum of Rupees, being a deposit of One pound, or Ten Rupees per share on application, on shares in the above Company, I hereby request you to obtain from the Directors of the new Bank, when registered in London, an allotment to me of that number of shares, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be so allotted to me, and I further agree to pay the remaining £9 per share on the number of shares so allotted to me at the respective times mentioned in the proposal of the 17th April 1867, and to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in respect of such shares.

Name in full
Residence in full
Profession or } Occupation }
Date 1867.

BANKER'S RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this day of 1867, of the sum of Rupees being a deposit of One pound or Ten per share on application, for shares in the new Bank to be formed and registered in London, to be accounted for to the London Committee of shareholders for the reconstruction of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,

TO THE LONDON COMMITTEE,
Care of G. F. RIMINGTON, Esq.,
Chairman of Bombay Committee of Shareholders.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

WANTED a BANDMASTER, for H. M.'s 26th Regiment, Bombay N. I., apply stating terms and forwarding testimonials to the President Band Committee, Baroda.

17th May, 1867.

WANTED.—A Native who understands timber measurement. Address, stating qualification and salary expected. "A. B.," at the Post Office.

Bombay, 30th May 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO LET with immediate possession, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated in one of the best positions on Malabar Hill.

It is quite open to the Westerly breeze and has the advantage of Vehar Water. For rent and other particulars aply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, on Gunpowder-works Road, Mazagon, a small comfortable BUNGALOW, newly repaired. Apply to the undersigned.

J. H. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr B. H. Cama.

TO BE LET, furnished on Malabar Hill, Benlah Hall—Rent moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS, AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

BASSES.—Euphonium in C and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Ophecleide, both in Military and other Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra	150
Bass Tuba in C. and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts	140
Bass or Euphonium, in C and B flat or B only, 3 Pistons	140
CIRCULAR BOMBARDONS.—This newly invented Bass Instrument will be found a great acquisition to a Band; its tone being very deep and full; its peculiar shape rendering it very east blow as the tone is produced from an unintereyrrupted Circular Coil of Tubing; it has three pistons, and stands in the Key of F and E flat	200
BASSONS of the best manufacture with the full complement of Keys, each	150
SAXOPHONE (Bass), Brass, with ... 20 Keys, mouthpiece, &c.. complete in case	200
NOTE.—*This Instrument can take the Bassoon parts in a Band, and can be readily played upon by a Clarionette Player.*	
OPHECLEIDES.—With 11 Keys, same as played by Mr. Hughes, principal Ophecleide in Mons. Jullien's Orchestra. The instrument is considered to be the most perfect ever made	140
BASS TROMBONES.—(Bell forward in G and F with 3 Pistons.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution	140
Bass Slide Trombone in G and F.	80
TROMBONES.—(Tenor) in B flat, Slide	60
Trombone (Tenor), in B flat, or C and B flat, with 3 Pistons	120
Trombone (Alto), in F or E flat, Slide	55
Trombone (Alto), in F and E flat, 3 Pistons	90
CONTRABASSES in C and B flat, with 3 Pistons instead of Rotatory action Cylinders. Most suitable for general use in Military Bands; from the solidity of mechanism it will bear the rough usage consequent on Military duty. Also called "Bombardons"	200
Contrabass in E flat with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as above	180
DRUMS, &c.—Bass Drum, Oak Shell, latest improved, largest size. Case and Sticks, with Royal Arms	120
BRASS SHELL FULL SIZE BASS DRUMS.—These Drums are of the strongest manufacture and warranted to retain their Cylindrical form under the hardest wear and tear; the case (*or shell*) being of sheet Brass and rolled out sufficiently thin to resist the strongest bracing, is proof against any casualty of splitting or parting asunder. Complete with sticks, &c.	150
THE NEWLY INTRODUCED REGULATION DRUM as invented by one of the best Drum Makers of the day, is now become the properly recognised side Drum of the whole British Army throughout the World. A few of these are now in stock; they are made of sheet Brass, only a few inches in depth and braced with metal rods. The weight is less by one half that of the old model side drum	65
CYMBALS.—Best Turkish, of rich metal, full size	90
CYMBALS.—Best Brass, good toned powerful Instruments	30
TRIANGLES of 12 inches and 9 inches each, both adapted for Military Band ...Rs. 12 and	8
DRUM PARCHMENTS for Base Drums, 36 in. each.	12
Do. do. or Side or Tenor Drums, each	8
METRONOMES for Marking Time to Music	30
Do with Bell to Mark the first Beat of each Bar	40
DRUM ROPES, STICKS, BEATERS BELTS, &c.	
MUSIC PAPER, 12 and 14 Staves, per ream	25
SCORE PAPER, 20 Staves per ream	30
BAND CARDS, ruled on both sides, best stiff Bristol Boards, per 100	
CLARIONET REEDS, best quality, English or French, per dozen	
OBOE REEDS and BASSOON REEDS, per dozen	

It is undeniable that different Makers excel in the Manufacture of particular Instruments, to which they direct their special attention to bring them to perfection. On this account SOUNDY & CO. do not import indiscriminately complete sets of Band Instruments from one Manufacturer, but prefer selecting those *specialities* for which each Manufacturer is distinguished. Consequently, it will be found that all the Instruments made to the order of and imported by SOUNDY & Co., *are the best of their kind as regards tone, quality, and finish.*

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

	Rs.	
An inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. By A Smith	4	8
Our Cousins in Australia. By Isabel Massary	5	12
The Poetical Works of Owen Meredith. Vol. II.—Lucile, new edn.	4	8
The Book of Humorous Poetry	2	12
A quiet Nook in the Jura	5	12
Aunt Judy's May-day volume for young people, illustrated	3	12
English Dictionary for Schools. By Dr. John Ogilvie.	4	4
Harem Life in Egypt and Turkey. By Emmeline Lott	4	8
Annual of Scientific Discovery or Year-book of Facts in Science and Art for 1866-67 By S. Kneeland	6	8
Only George. A story	4	8
The Belton Estate By A. Trollope	4	8
The Comic Poems of Thomas Hood	3	12
The Claverings. By A Trollope, 2 vols	10	8
The Horse, in the Stable and the Field. By Stonehenge, illustrated	9	0
The Dictionary of Photography. By Sutton and Dawson	6	3
Nimmo's Popular Tales, 6 vols	18	0
Dealings with the Fairies. By G. Macdonald	2	0
Gulliver's Travels. By J. Swift, illustrated	2	4
A Manual or Photographic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. By F. Hardwich, 7th edn.	5	12
Royal Warrants, Circulars, General Orders, and memoranda. By Major J. M. Banatyne	12	5
Bibliopegia; or Book binding in two parts. By John Hannett 1865	4	8
Cowie's Printers Pocket Book and Manual	2	0
John Law. By Ainsworth	1	8
The Bertrams. By A. Trollope	1	8
Only a Clod. By Miss Braddon	1	8
Mount Sorel. By Mrs. M. Caldwell	1	8
The Navy List for April 1867	2	0
Official Army List, May 1867	1	4
Poems and Ballads. By A. C. Swinburne	6	12
Notes on Poems and Reviews. By A. C. Swinburne.	0	12
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By Professor Rankine	12	8
Rules and Tables. By Professor Rankine	6	12
A complete system of Practical Book-keeping. By C. Morrison	6	0
Guide to the Examinations for promotion of Regimental Officers in the Infantry—Part 1, Rs. 3-12, Part 2	4	8
Eliana. By C. Lamb	0	12

A Broken Life. Cotton-planter's daughter. Niche in the Wall. Rover's daughter. The War Eagle. The Fire Demon. The Black Monk's Curse. The Mountain Outlaws. The Border Hunters. The Queen of the Rangers The Pirate Hunter. The Midnight Queen. The Ocean Love Chase. Henry Morgan. The Secret Revealed. The Foundlings. The Death Mystery The Maniac's Secret. A dangerous Woman. The Royal Highwayman. Nick Whiffles—Each book containing 128 pages—Each ...
Scott's—The Bride of Lammermoor
—— The Black Dwarf
—— Ivanhoe
Elaine. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by Gustave Dore ...
The Little Learner's Drawing, Rhyme, and S... Book. Parts 1 and 2 ...
The Lady's Mile ...
Archie Lovell, A novel. By Mrs. Edwar...
Evenings at Home ...
Betsy Jane Ward's Book of Goaks ...
Hand-book of the Code of Criminal ... XXV. of 1861 new edn ...
Russell's German Concertina T...
Chappell's Instruction Book f...

Bombay, 27th May, 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very dull,—no business reported.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼d. to ½d.
Do. Documents...	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	1.04.
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99.
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	99.
Madras ...	60 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Demand ...	216 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 7 per cent
Mercantile Bills ... 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ...	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ...	92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 ...	88
" " " " 1842-43 ...	88
" " " " 1854-55 ...	88
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...	105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	102
Five and a half per cent. ...	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes ...	10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	225
Carolus ...	226
Mexican Dollars ...	220
German Crowns ...	210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	223
Bar Silver ...	108-8-0
Gold Leaf ...	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	16-10

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE.

OLD. PER CANDY.

Dharwar Sawginned ...	228 to 230
Dhollera / Bhownuggur ...	195 to 200
Oomrawuttee / Akote ...	160 to 165
Compta ...	190 to 205

NEW.

Oomrawuttee / Akote ...	230 to 234
Khandeish / Barsee ...	225 to 228
Dhollera / Bhownuggur ...	235 to 238
Hingunghaut ...	240 to 245
Broach ...	242 to 244
Veeravul ...	225 to 230
Vingorla ...	235 to 238
Compta ...	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned ...	260 to 262

Ready Sales............ 450 Candies.
Market little active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Vibart, Captain A. T., Staff Corps, from England.
Wood, Assistant Surgeon M. D., 45th Fooot, from Poona.
Makellar, Lieutenant A. T., Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Jones, Lieutenant C. R., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from England.
Hume, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, from England.
The Hon'ble Gordon, Major General A., C. B., Staff, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Wood, Assistant Surgeon T., M. D., 45th Foot, to join, to Mount Aboo.
Murray, Lieutenant J. C. D., E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Gerard, Lieutenant M. G., 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Scott, Ensign J. C., 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on leave, to Seonee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 31st May, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following appointments are made:—

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant L. H. Libthorpe, Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer.
[illegible] Captain J. A. Gayer, Staff Corps [illegible]
[illegible]
13th Regiment N. I.—[illegible] to officiate as wing officer.
23rd Regiment N. I.—Major W. Dannerman, Staff Corps, to officiate as second in Command.
27th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. H. Newport, Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 25th May 1867:—
Surgeon Major R. G. Lord, Medical Department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—31st MAY.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
" Liverpool	£3 10s. to £4 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ..	£7 10s. per ton.	......
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
" Mauritius	No business.	......

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
1 Comorin (s)............Taunton..........Bussora, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.
1 Lady Palmerstone..........Bannison..........Liverpool.
Cashmere (s)..........McCorkindale...Coast and Calcutta.
Sir John Lawrence (s)..........Crocker..........Calcutta via Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship *Astracana*, P. Wilson, bound to Livergool.
Ship *Princess Somawntly*, R. H. Bake, bound to Liverpool.
P & O. Co.'s S. S. *Northam*, C. H. Eastley, bound to Havre.
Ship *Rescue*, G. Messerry, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Cestrian*, McGarry, bound to Liverpool.

The British ship *Celestial Empire*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

THERE has been a steady demand for tonnage in going ships at full rates; ships commencing to load, to be dispatched in all June have also been in demand; while others about which there is any doubt of the final discharge of their inward cargo or the date of dispatch: have been entirely neglected, and consignees have accepted very low figures from Native speculators in order to effect business. We quote.

For London.. { Cotton .. £3 5 0 Nominal. Seeds .. £1 5 0 do. }
For Liverpool { Cotton .. £3 5 0 to £3 15 0 Seeds .. £0 15 0 }

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LIVERPOOL.

474 A. O. A.—The London, Asiatic & American Co. (c. l. May 22)
385 Adolf Frecholm, Fredholm—Captain. (c. l. May)
611 Alicia, Sawyers—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1327 Annot Lyle, Shaw—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1162 Astracana, Wilson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1085 Aaron Brown, Horley—Lawrence & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1867 Benares, Noyes—Captain. (c. l. May 7)
1375 Becherdass Ambaidass, Moreo—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1404 Bombay, Winckler—B. & B. S. S. Co (c. l. May 11)
474 Camilla, Minto—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1213 Cestrian, McGarry—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. May 7)
1176 Cherwell, Howes—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 18)
477 Chrysis, Hedley—Captain. (c. l. May 18)
909 City of Madras, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1094 City of Amoy, McNeill—W. Nicol & Co.
1856 Clarendon, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 23)
987 Daphne, Miles—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. May 23)
1570 Dudbrook, Bacon—Captain (c. l. May 21)
368 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee (c. l. May 17)
1092 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1176 Evelyn, Bogg—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 29)
87 Evening Star, Parker. (c. l. May 22)
384 Fredrica, Blyth—Jamsetjee D. (c. l. May 20)
1297 G. A. Holt, Johnson (c. l. May 14)
1263 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1140 Mona Lukenthal, Stewart (c. l. May 20)
1297 Marianna, Greetham—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1095 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Lyon Brothers. & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1009 Oriental, Sonderson—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1799 Persia Ellison—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1187 Rescue, Messery—Dubash. (c. l. April 18)
875 Richmonds, Wilber—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 1)
1385 Royal Adelaide, Robbins—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 30)
115 Sarah Sands, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 8)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1199 The Lruce, Corbett—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1178 Thomas Seddon, Ritson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1185 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 31)
941 Vimeira, Green—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1225 Western Belle, Vallitine—Lawerenc & Co. (c. l. May 8)

FOR SUEZ.

544 Muscat Merchant, Ward—S. Lall Md (c. l. April 8)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1980 Delhi (s), Methven—P. & O. Co.
933 Krishna (s), Coburn—B. & B. S. S. Co. (c. l. May 25)
750 Nasa (s), Hanscow—B. & B. S. S. Co. (c. l. May 28)

FOR HAVRE.

526 Gloncester, Butcher—B. V. and Lucius. (c. l. May 10)
520 John Bright, Marquard—Byramjee & Pestonjee.
846 Lord Macaulay, Cary—Blacwell & Co. (c. l. May 12)
904 Northam (s)—P. & O. Co. (c. l. May 29)
816 Prince Alfred, Thirkell—Blackwell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1800 Ticonderoga, Rice—Hajee M. Sediek. (c. l. May 21)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

809 Cashmere (s), McCorkindale—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 29)

FOR RANGOON.

595 Hydaspes, Barke—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

410 Governor Higginson (s), Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 30)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

535 Rangoon (s) Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 29)

FOR COLOMBO.

457 Sir John Lawrence (s), Crocker—B. S. & B. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 30)

NOT FIXED.

326 Aden, Riffey—H. M.'s Sedick.
784 Atiet Rohomon, Hodges—H. A. C. Cadoo.
847 Fanny, Wire—Wallace & Co.
459 Futhel Musjed, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdoola Latiff.
680 Futtay Moombaruck, Nacoda—H. Solaman.
18 Futtay Selam, Williams—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.
[illegible] General Havelock (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
[illegible] (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.
[illegible] B. We—H. M. Moose.
[illegible] Louis, Winter—C. wajsee Eduljee.
[illegible] (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible] Walker—J. Sigg & Co.
[illegible] Robinson—Wallace & Co.
[illegible] (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
[illegible]
[illegible] Nacoda—H. A. T. Babanee.
[illegible] Tudor Ice Company.
[illegible] B. H. Cama.
[illegible] Sultan of Zanzibar.
[illegible] Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
[illegible] Eduljee.
[illegible] Captain.
[illegible] Jeffer.
[illegible]
[illegible] STEAMER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.
Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
May 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—SHAREHOLDERS and CREDITORS who have not yet signed the PRINTED FORM of ASSENT to the Proposal for the reconstruction of the BANK, are particularly requested to do so, and to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.
Forms of Assent may be obtained on application personally or by letter, at the Bank Offices, Rampart Row.
F. DUNDAS CHAUNTRELL.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON, AND CHINA. (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL PAID UP, £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £145,902. 14s. 8d.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors now submit to the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Reserve Fund Accounts, for the year ending 31st December last.

From these it will be seen that the profit amounts to £102,221. 3s. 2d., to which has to be added £2,713. 14s. 2d., brought forward from the previous year, making a total of £104,934 17s. 4d.

A sum of £75,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends of five per cent. each.

The Shareholders will probably have anticipated from the disastrous events of 1866, that the results of the Bank's operations for that year have been unsatisfactory. Looking forward to the posibility of continued danger, the Directors considered it their duty to curtail as much as possible their business at all points, and it will be seen from the accounts that this policy has been strictly carried out, though at the cost of a very material reduction of the usual profits of the Bank.

In the Report of last year it was stated that losses of an exceptional character had been incurred at Bombay in 1865. Full provision was made for them on closing the accounts for the year, in accordance with the report received from the Branch, but the amount proved to be insufficient, and this added to losses incurred in 1866—though these have been comparatively small—has necessitated a heavy sum being withdrawn from the Reserve Fund, which now stands at £145,902. 14s. 8d.

The Directors, however, express the confident opinon that all further danger having now passed away, a prosperous future may be fairly reckoned on, more especially as the previous excessive banking competition is much reduced, and the great laxity consequent thereon no longer exists.

Since the date of the last Report, Mr. Robertson, the Chief Manager, has personally inspected every Branch in India, China, and Japan, and the Directors are gratified in being able to state that the result of his inspection has been perfectly satisfactory.

The Directors retiring on this occasion are Mr. George Garden Nicol and Mr. James Murray Robertson, who, being eligible, offer themseves for re-election, and the Court recommends them accordingly.

The Shareholders will have to appoint Auditors for the current year.

GEO. G. NICOL, *Chairman.*

65, Old Broad Street, 4th May, 1867.

GENERAL BALANCE,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up ...	750,000	0	0
Current and Fixed Deposits ...	2,200,558	0	1
Bills payable, Notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public ...	4,225,898	4	2
Reserve Fund ...	145,902	14	8
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT— Balance at 31st December, 1866, as under noted ...	37,500	0	0
	£7,359,858	18	11

ASSETS. CR.

	£	s.	d.
Coin and Bullion ...	1,163,622	15	[illegible]
Cash with Bankers and Money at Call ...	791,482	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government Securities ...	108,32[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve Fund Investment-Account (*Government Securities*) ...	[illegible]	1	2
Landed and House property at Head Off[illegible] & Branches ...	[illegible]	9	9
Bills Receivable, Loans and [illegible] due to the Corporation [illegible]	101,541	13	10
[illegible]	206,487	0	5
[illegible] other Debts	4,988,403	18	6
	£7,359,858	18	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Dividend for half-year ended 30th June, 1866 ...	£37,500	0	0
" Amount written off for bad and doubtful debts ...	134,032	2	8
" Balance carried down ...	37,500	0	0
	£209,032	2	8
1867, Jan. 1. Dividend for half-year ended 31st December, 1866 ...	£37,500	0	0
By Balance of Undivided Profit from 31st December, 1865 ...	£2,713	14	2
" Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1866, after deduction of charges and Income Tax ...	102,221	3	2
" Amount transferred from Reserve Fund, as below ...	104,097	5	4
	£209,032	2	8
1867, January 1. By Balance brought down	£37,500	0	0

RESERVE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
To amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account, as above ...	£104,097	5	4
" Balance carried forward ...	145,902	14	8
	£250,000	0	0

WILLIAM BEATTIE, *Assistant Chief Manager.*
GEO. E. BARNARD, *Chief Accountant.*

	£	s.	d.
By Balance on 31st December, 1865 ...	£250,000	0	0
	£250,000	0	0
1867, January 1. By Balance brought forward ...	£145,902	14	8

GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.
GEORGE MAY, J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, } Directors.

London, 4th May 1867.—We have examined the several Statements transmitted from the Managers of the several Branches, and also the Books in London, upon which the above Accounts have been framed, and herby certify to their correctness, according to such Books and Statements, to 31st December, 1866.

COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, & Co., Public Accountants, 16, Tokenhouse Yard, E. C.

London, 4th May, 1867.—We have, examined the Bills of Exchange, Local Bills discounted, and other Securities, held by the Bank against Loans, &c. and we are satisfied that they are available, and that sufficient deductions have been made for all bad and doubtful debts, according to the Statements received from the several Branches in India and China.

J. SMITH, JAS. J. MACKENZIE, } Auditors.

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents for the Association of Bremen Under-writers for the Bombay Presidency.
BELL, VENTZ & LUCIUS.
Bombay, 1st June 1867.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public that his connection with the BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY ceased from the 31st ultimo, that all debts owing or due by that firm will be settled by the party carrying on that business (Mr. W. H. Sargent.) D. SYKES.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Marine Stores.
36 dozens Martell's Brandy.
14 " D'Olanyer's do.
10 " Claret.
Apply to the Storekeeper, B. I. S. N. Co. Limited—Pilot Bunder, Colaba.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.
M. ROONAN, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 1st June 1867.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their customers and public in general that they have received a fresh batch of 30 Arab Horses from Bagdad, amongst them there are some Racers, Chargers, and Hunters. Gentlemen are confidently requested to pay a visit to the stables as the Horses are well worth the inspection of the public.
NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS convened to be held this day at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of Mr. P. E. Bendir, Elphin[illegible] Circle, stands adjourned to THURSDAY 6th insta[illegible] o'clock in the afternoon at the same place.
W[illegible] stone [illegible] at 3
Bombay, 1st June 1867. Chairma[illegible] GILBERT, [illegible] of the Meeting.

COAL AND COKE ASHES.—Tenders will be received at this office [illegible] to the 8th instant for the purchase of the refuse Coal an[illegible] Coke Ashes, now lying at the Locomotive Depot, Byculla.
The parties purchasing must re[illegible] move them at their own expense and within six days aft[illegible] the purchase has been completed.
Acting Lo[illegible] M. CHARLTON,
Locomotive Works G. I. P. [illegible] comotive Superintendant.
[illegible] Railway, Byculla, 1st June.

ADELPHI HOTEL, [illegible] CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—
is PALLONJEE'S ADE[illegible] The oldest Hotel in Bombay AND COMMERCIAL HO[illegible] PHI FAMILY, MILITARY and is under European [illegible]
No expense has be[illegible] TEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, most comfortable [illegible] Management.
Families and sing[illegible] spared to render this Hotel the
Wines, Liquors [illegible] Establishment in Bombay both for
The Propriet[illegible] gle Gentlemen.
which he has s[illegible], &c. of the best quality.
Carriages are [illegible] solicits a continuance of that support
Stations on the [illegible] long enjoyed.
minutes drive [illegible] n attendance, and always available at the
Bombay. [illegible] rrival of trains. This Hotel is within five [illegible] the Byculla and Grant Road Stations,
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

CRICKET BAT[illegible] KIT just received.
[illegible] TTING GLOVES.
[illegible] ICKET KEEPING GLOVES.
PATENT ALBERT GAUNTLETS.
LEG GUARDS.
PATENT ALBERT DITTO.
VENETIAN DITTO.
PATENT FLEXIBLE CANE STUFFED DITTO.
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CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Lund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane

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The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

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Bombay Gazette Press, April, 1867.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.*

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" " 2 0 per Month.

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Five lines and under ... Rs. 1 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... 0 6

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "DELHI," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 9th June, at 2 P.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 3 P.M.
Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SATURDAY the 15th June, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 30th instant.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Rutnagherry, Vingoorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

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LETTERS.

Not exceeding ¼ Tolah ½ Tolah 1 Tolah
Postage .... 6 Pie. 1 Anna. 2 Annas.
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NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And [illegible] for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond [illegible]
One An[illegible]

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance miles.	20 Tolahs. Rs. As.	[illegible] Tolah. Rs. As.	50 Tolahs. Rs. As.	100 Tolahs. Rs. As.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
		[illegible]	0 8	0 12	0 12
Not exceeding 300	0 4	[illegible]	1 0	1 8	1 8
" 600	0 8	[illegible]	1 8	2 4	2 4
" 900	0 12	[illegible]	2 0	3 0	3 0
" 1200	1 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 8	3 12	3 1
Above 1200	1 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CALENDAR—J[illegible]UNE 1867.

PHASES OF THE M[illegible]OON.

First Quarter ....9th 11h. 28m. A. M.
Full Moon............17th 9h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter ....25th 10h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon [illegible]	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.
			h. m	h. m	h. m 33	h. m. 11 28	h. m. 11 51
Mon.	3	Day dawns at 4-41 A. M.	5 23	6 [illegible]	6 33	—	0 14
Tues	4	Uranus 5° 5' N of Moon at 0-37 P. M.	5 23	[illegible]	6 33	0 37	0 59
Wed.	5	Twilight ends at 7-15 P.M.	5 23	[illegible]	6 34	1 22	1 44
Thurs.		Mars sets at 11-3 P. M.	5 23	[illegible]3	6 34	2 8	2 31
Fri.	7	Moon passes 3° 48' S of Mars at 3-15 P. M.	5 2[illegible]	[illegible]3	6 34	2 56	3 22
Sat.	8	Jupiter rises at 11-43 P. M.	5 2[illegible]	[illegible]3	6 35	3 50	4 2[illegible]
Sun.	9	Penticost—Whit Sunday.	5 2[illegible]	[illegible]			

Evening Gun. 31st May 1867. Time 8h. 58m. 16s. 1.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ......May 24	KURRACHEE ......May 28
AGRA ......May 21	LAHORE ......May 25
ALLAHABAD ......May 29	LONDON ......May 10
AUSTRALIA......Feb. 26	MADRAS ......May 28
ALEXANDRIA ......May 11	MALTA ......May 10
BANGALORE ......May 29	MEERUT ......May 17
CALCUTTA ......May 27	OOTACAMUND ......Apr. 18
CAPE ......Feb. 13	OUDH ......May 24
CEYLON ......Apr. 16	PENANG ......May 10
DELHI ......May 21	PUNJAUB ......May 21
FRANCE ......May 4	SUEZ ......May 19
HONGKONG ......Apr. 15	SINGAPORE ......Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867.

THE favourite literary cant phrase of the day is "want of imagination," and to this deficiency we are constantly having all sorts of results attributed. Lord Dalhousie for instance, we are told, annexed States on the failure of natural heirs, in consequence of this defect in his character. To historians who mourn over the effects of such a mental deficiency it will be no small gratification to dwell on the career of Sir Bartle Frere, for one of the chief characteristics of our late Governor, if we mistake not, was a strong imagination. This showed itself not merely in seeing more than one side of a question, and being able to enter into the feelings of varying classes, but also in rushing into the future on the promulgation of a scheme and seeing the possible effects of the same at a distant period without always seeing the more immediate results. It also occasionally showed itself in seeing things not as they were, but as His Excellency wished them to be.

Perhaps one of the most striking instances of the last mentioned phase of imagination is to be found in Sir Bartle's speech made a few months ago in the Town Hall when conferring the University degrees. On that occasion he eulogized the native press in a way that considerably astonished those acquainted with the subject, for he attributed to it as its characteristics the very qualities which most men supposed to be almost if not entirely wanting in it. When tracing the influence of educated natives as publicists he praised the native press for its loyalty and for being devoid of sympathy with effete native dynasties. Why he should have hit on those particular points we confess puzzled us so much that we thought for some time that His Excellency was indulging in irony. We believe, however, that the words were spoken in earnest, and that Sir Bartle when he spoke them was throwing the reins to his imagination, and seeing in the far future a native press characterized by the qualities he described.

That the eulogy was inapplicable to the native press of to-day no one will doubt who is in the habit of reading native newspapers. Whatever loyalty they may indulge in they are certainly not characterized by loyalty to British rule. It is true, we occasionally get an article acknowledging in some degree the purity of our motives and the benefits produced by our dominion. This, however, is not of very frequent occurrence, and throws into greater relief the general habit, which is, that of captiously carping at everything done, said, or left undone by the English. If ever papers can be said in French official phrase to "bring the Government into hatred and contempt," surely those papers do so which sedulously instruct their readers with the idea that Sir John Lawrence took no steps for the relief of the famine-stricken sufferers in Orissa, and which repeat with unwearying pertinacity that, when in our Courts of Justice natives and Europeans are concerned on opposite sides, the former do not receive justice. Is it loyalty to suggest whenever an accident happens in which a native meets with injury or death at the hands of an European, that the deed was done on purpose, but that Government of course are too careless about the lives of natives to interfere? It is loyalty, we presume, to assert pretty plainly that if natives do not get all they want they will join the ranks of an invading Russian army. A thousand instances will occur to the constant readers of native papers which show that loyalty as we understand the word is utterly wanting, as a rule, in them. If the attribution of base motives, if misrepresentation, if refusal to look on any but the dark side, be loyalty, then is the native press loyal in the extreme.

The second ground of eulogy was perhaps equally mistaken. It is one of the most remarkable consequences of our rule that we have infused something like "solidarity" into the heterogeneous races of India. This is shown most conspicuously perhaps by the tone adopted by the native press where native princes are concerned. Papers contributed to and supported by Parsees or Mahrattas espouse with vehemence the vindication of the fancied wrongs of a Mussalman noble on the other side of the Continent, and every native chief with a grievance finds his cause eagerly advocated through thick and thin by the native press generally. It is satisfactory perhaps to us to see the result of our efforts to infuse something of a national feeling, but the feeling generally manifests itself in a way that rather nullifies part of Sir Bartle Frere's eulogium, for it is perhaps the most effete native dynasties that meet with most sympathy, and it is generally in advocating the cause of such dynasties that the national feeling is displayed. No wonder that some of the native papers thanked Sir Bartle in a tone something like surprise for the commendation he had passed on them. Perhaps, however, he was practising the lesson taught by a native mentor, the other day, who assured his readers that if it is desired to set his countrymen right you must not harshly tell them they are wrong, but should assure them that they are within a few degrees of perfection and ought to make an effort to attain those few degrees. When the native press therefore finds itself praised for loyalty and want of sympathy with effete native dynasties it may begin to mend its ways and endeavour to deserve the eulogium. There is another way, perhaps, of accounting for what seems such misplaced praise. The late Governor may have been speaking on imperfect information. His time was too much occupied to admit of his studying native papers for himself, and his acquaintance with them of late years was, we believe, confined to reading such articles as were brought to his notice. It is not likely then that articles calculated to give offence came under his eyes, and he therefore may have formed his opinion on imperfect data. We believe Sir Bartle Frere to have been too conscientious a man to formally enunciate a favourable opinion on such an occasion for the mere sake of giving pleasure.

Some of the native papers have come to the conclusion, on most insufficient grounds it seems to us, that this journal is anti-native. It is useless to attempt by argument to disabuse them of the impression. If we attempted to offer them advice as a friend, we should not perhaps be listened to. We therefore remind their numerous contributors from the Elphinstone College and Bombay University of the old saying "fas est et ab hoste doceri," and beg to offer a few words of remonstrance. Natives have no idea how they disgust their best friends by the tone of their press. There is nothing that the Government and the English public, both here and at home, would hail more gladly than fair discussion of our policy and principles from a native point of view. So far from deprecating we invite criticism. But when a press carps captiously instead of criticising, when it too often misrepresents facts and gives credence and publicity to the most wild and improbable stories if only they are to our prejudice, it can excite no other feeling but that of contempt. There is something positively childish in the tone adopted by part of the native press and in the pettiness of their views. Sometimes heaven and earth are invoked, because some Carcoon has lost his place, or we are threatened with a rebellion and all sorts of horrors because the claims of some native clerk are supposed to have been overlooked. Cannot our native contemporaries learn to take a broader view? The country is undergoing a great and wonderful change; cannot they keep pace with the times and endeavour to reassure those of their countrymen who are more behind-hand? The native press has a noble field for work if it will only occupy it. Too many of its contributors, however, look backward instead of forward, and others who desire for themselves and their countrymen a larger share in the Government of the country defeat their own object, and really delay the attainment of what they so much desire, by the exhibition they make of themselves. If the native press were a little more given to self-examination it would feel Sir Bartle Frere's eulogium to be the sharpest censure it could receive, for undeserved praise is blame, and would perhaps endeavour to merit it. We can only faintly trust the larger hope, but we fear much progress will not be made in this generation.

MR. R. BARNES has, we hear, been appointed Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Agra Bank, in succession to the late Mr. Peile.

COLONEL MEREWETHER will not, we understand, go to Scinde until the Abyssinian difficulty is settled; and it is probable that in the autumn of the year, when the new transport service is fairly at work, decisive measures will be taken to enforce the liberation of the Emperor Theodore's captives.

The following paragraph is quoted from Messrs. Allison and Haywood's Cotton Circular for May:—

"At the beginning of the year it was thought Middling American would fluctuate between that [illegible] 15d. per lb., but at present the prevalent opinion is 13d. and [illegible] that the extreme range will be from 10d. to 12d. It is generally conceded that with [illegible] prospects of supply 12d. is quite high the present pr[illegible] re is a great diversity of opinion enough; but the [illegible] point we may go. Some speak of as to how low a p[illegible], and a few of 9d. Our own 11d., some of 10d[illegible] we may see 10d., but not less, impression is that [illegible] short time. These remarks and then only for a [illegible] proximate future. have reference merely to the [illegible] will be Later on in the year the course of prices [illegible] ruled by the character of the accounts respecting the yield of the next American crop. Present estimates vary between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bales and according as the actual out-turn approaches or falls short of the larger figure prices will fluctuate between 9d. and 12d. per lb."

THE *Englishman*:—Sir Cecil Beadon will, we are informed, leave India for England in June.

THE same:—The Government have resolved to endeavour to put an end to the slave trade at present carried on by the Persians. Negroes are now openly sold into slavery at the Shiraz Bazaar, for 40 to 50 dollars per man.

THE same:—Scindhia recently asked the Government to revise the treaties with the Gwalior Durbar, so as to permit of the Nujeeb Levies being added to the permanent strength of the Maharajah's army. The Viceroy, in negativing the proposal, directed the immediate breaking up of the Nujeeb battalions. These levies are to be deprived of their arms and organization, and in fac are no longer to have a military existence.

THE same:—The following appeared in our Saturday Evening's *Supplement*:—

"We are informed that the terms of the amalgamation of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay have been agreed upon by the Directors of the two Banks, and will shortly be submitted to the Shareholders in Calcutta and Bombay.

"The new or incorporated Bank will be an extension of the Bank of Bengal. About 140 lakhs of new capital will be created; half of the new stock will be issued rateably to the Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, and half to the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay. The new stock will be issued at 20 per cent. premium, half being called up before December next, and half before June 1868. The capital of the incorporated Bank will be 360 lakhs.

"If this arrangement is sanctioned by the respective bodies of Shareholders, and approved by Government, the existing Bank of Bombay will be immediately placed in voluntary liquidation."

In another column will be found an important letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Government on this subject. The amalgamation may, we believe, be now considered certain.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The rich lands which skirt the Mississippi are protected from floods, as Holland is protected from the sea, by enormous dikes called levees. These have lately fallen out of repair, partly owing to neglect, partly to the treatment which they received from the Northern army in the war, and partly owing to the industry of the clay fish, a little animal which undermines till it completely honeycombs the soil. The result has been that the levees have given way, and that 16,000,000 acres of the most fertile lands in the United States have been ravaged by a flood. It is certain that the central Government is alone competent to provide a remedy for this evil, and General Humphrey, an engineer in the United States army, has proposed a plan by which not only higher and stronger levees shall be built, but also new outlets to the lakes of the delta shall be formed, and all the channels by which the river debouches into the Gulf shall be enlarged. If this plan is adopted a tax will probably be laid upon the proprietors of the rescued land to reimburse the Government for the expense.

THE same:—In a paper on the English at the French Exhibition, entitled "La Colonie Anglaise," by M. John Lemoinne, that clever writer, touching upon the physical superiority of the English race, observes that we consume more and absorb more than Parisians do.

> Look (exclaims M. Lemoinne) how well these pretty Englishwomen, white and red, bear their sherry and champage! Look at them going to a pastrycook's in the middle of the day to take coffee, chocolate, ices, and all sorts of cakes and sandwiches! What an astonishing quantity of little pies they contain! It is pleasant to behold, particularly when one knows that such an appetite is no bar to sentiment.

Much, however, as M. Lemoinne applauds the digestion of our countrywomen, he seems to have no great admiration for their taste or their gait. He describes them as—

> Recognizable by their incredible travesties in dress—bonnets that look like cabbage gardens, casaques gaudy in colour, impossible crinolines, French cashmeres, so called, because they're worn only by Englishwomen! None but Englishwomen are capable of wearing straw bonnets in January and furs in July. Look at them as they stride along the Boulevards, and step out like the Cent Gardes!

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 10TH MAY.

READ Bourguignon for Bourgeron in my last. In my last I left off, I think, with some general observations, whilst crossing the Central Garden from the French Educational Gallery to the English Educational Gallery. Here the principal exhibitors are the Christian Knowledge Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Sunday School Union, the Home and Colonial School Society, and Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, of Edinburgh. The Sunday School Union has I should think, perfected the means for teaching infants the alphabet, figures, reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. The Christian Knowledge Society is not a teaching Society, it rather seeks to encourage general information, and to this end its publications are—excepting in price—admirably adapted. All persons who have made any branch of natural history their study must have felt puzzled how to afford children the advantages of such knowledge without interfering with their scholastic training: and have probably solved the puzzle more or less satisfactorily by seeking to acquaint them with forms and phenomena by means of pictures. This is what the Christian Knowledge Society does. It has most admirable books on the phenomena of nature, on physical geography, mineralogy, botany, and zoology, on industries, trades, and manufactures, teaching all by pictures, to the strict scientific character of which, as regards botany, I may venture to testify. Children may in this way acquire a large knowledge of forms, and ideas of harmony and progress, and an inquisitive, tentative, and anti-dogmatic spirit, all in the way of recreation and relief from school reading, writing, and arithmetic: and were such education more general in England you would no longer find English school boys nearly always on the Tory side at elections, or any Englishmen siding with Confederates in America and Austrians in Germany, or—forgive me—defending Governor Eyre,—and flogging in the Army. Messrs. Oliver and Boyd exhibit some excellent "object lessons." There are cards on different things,—as cork, wheat, cotton, indigo, sugar, &c., &c., illustrated by the objects themselves, and their sources, and applications. Their only objection is their cost. The Religious Tract Society commands respectful notice for its great and persevering labours: but I can feel very little sympathy with its objects. Religion is not a species, or a theory or code: and even the God of human apprehension,—in whom we not the less live, and move, and have our being—a sort of Brocken spectre—the shadow of man's own image, cast by the truth it obstructs on the clouds of ignorance, should not be formulated, at least not as Religious Societies necessarily must. But the Religious Tract Society deserves the highest praise for its pictures and illuminations as cheap works of art.

In India under Education Bombay alone exhibits a systematic series of its publications. It is the only complete one ever attempted in Bombay, and has excited general remark here. Government and the Government Departments exhibit all their administrative reports and several private exhibitors have sent complete collections of their publications or printing. There is a rule of the Exhibition which prohibits recognition of Government contributions, and as also these collections are considered solely as examples of printing, lithography, and cheap and useful publications, it practically results that a few printers and publishers monopolise the glory of the whole. Thus my "*Catalogue of Vegetable Products*" to my infinite chagrin simply goes to Mr. Firth's credit for accuracy of scientific printing! I know nothing about it officially but I believe that Mr. Firth will get some sort of recognition for the works printed at the Educational Society's Press, and Mr. Mull for the admirable printing of the *Times of India*, and the managers of the *Union* and *Duftur Ashkara Presses* for the number, usefulness, and comparative cheapness of their publications. The *Bombay Gazette Press* sent nothing, as you sneered at the thing. But here the collection is considered so interesting that it is to be removed to London at once, only a sample of each Press, including Dr. Hewlett's Sanitary Report, being left for Exhibition. It and the Raw Products—particularly the building stones furnished by the Public Works Department take—the honours of the Bombay contributions.

America, to my great surprise and disappointment, supplies nothing noticeable to education, and indeed nothing noticeable to any of the Galleries except that of machinery, and I shall have nothing more to say of that great but preoccupied country. But passing by the Mediterranean countries and Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, you find in Austria and Prussia and their dependent states, and Belgium, ample compensation for the shortcomings of others. They—especially Bavaria and Saxony—beat England hollow in educational works, for they are not only more systematic, and more general but adapted to adults as well as infants, and children, and to all professions, and are sold at almost half the price of their English representatives. I bought one of the books giving a scientific illustration of every germ of plants and animals—including shells, starfishes, and the like—for 14 francs. Venceslas Fric of Prague exhibits a complete Museum of minerals and vegetable and animal products—which keep—used for food, or in manufacture by man, for only 50 (fifty) francs. He also exhibits a series of ninety models, about an inch in diameter, of microscopic foraminifera, for only (90) ninety francs. He has little museums of minerals, shells, insects, and dissections of flowers illustrating the orders, and models of fungi and polyps equally cheap. The models and maps illustrative of the physical, political, and strategetical geography of countries and their geology are marvels of interest and cheapness. For children's books I would particularly mention Julius Hoffman of Stuttgard in Wurtemberg.

In furniture I have already said that England excels all other nations for combined excellence of material work, and style, and comparative cheapness. Messrs. Jackson and Graham and Wright and Mansfield and Trollope and Sons show work quite equal in art to the best inlaid cabinet work of Fourdinois and Italy and the best carved cabinet work of Fourdinois, Austria, and Belgium. The horn furniture of Switzerland is execrable. In jewellery England is also decidedly superior to all the world except India. The French diamond jewellery is a most magnificent display, and Castellani's gold work is famous all over the world; but the single case of Phillips of Cockspur Street exhibits better designs and better workmanship than anything by Castellani and all the jewellers of the Palais Royal and the Rue de la Paix together. His reproductions from Etruscan, Egyptian, and Indian forms are perfect in art, and finish, and about 25 per cent. cheaper than Castellani's. His common mercantile *bijouterie* is also most excellent and very cheap. Phillips' coralry too is the best in the Exhibition. The other English jewellers and gold and silver smiths are Thomas, who exhibits some splendid diamonds, Hancock and Son and Company who exhibit the Countess Granville's jewels, Hunt and Roskell who exhibit the Countess of Dudley's jewels and the most enchanting bit of silver *repousse* work in the exhibition, Elkington and Co. who exhibit the race cups, and testimonial services, for which they are notorious, including Mr. Premchund Roychund's presentation to Mr. Michael Scott, Harry Emanuel, who ought to be prosecuted under every section of the Indian Penal Code for his detestable taste, and Marshall of Edinburgh whose "Cairngorams"—really Brazilian Topazes,—and reproductions of Scandinavian jewellery in silver and blue enamel are most creditable to Scotland. Then Soggin exhibits in Bogwood, and Bryant in Whitby Jet;—but this work I class with Nuremberg toys and Bein and Elfenbein's ivory and bone carving, rather than under jewellery.

The makers of the silver filagree work of Cuttack, superior to the best Genoese, Florentine, and Maltese, of the Turquoise and gold jewellery of Delhi, of the gold and silver-smiths' work of Lucknow, of the silver gilt work of Cashmire, of the beaten gold work of Trichinopoly, the beaten silver work of Cutch, and the enamel of Rajpootana, and of the Koftkari work of the Punjab, and Bederi of the Nizam's Dominion, and of the inlaid jade and crystal of Mogul times, are all unknown:—but their works are be[illegible] highest honour here. I have been par[illegible] gratified by this, as accidentally I arran[illegible] was the means also of drawing the sp[illegible] tention of the jurors to, the Indian jewe[illegible] body noticed them at first, but I [illegible] them—the silver and gold—like a [illegible] her bridegroom—and the crowd [illegible] great round them as round th[illegible] Lion shot somewhere in Guze[illegible] by Ward. Unfortunately they ar[illegible] sold and carried off by swell pur[illegible]

be Anathema and Mararathà. It is the forms of the Indian jewellery, and the splendours of its harmonies of combined gems which excite so much astonishment and admiration. Under Indian jewellery I am almost inclined also to rank the gold embroideries of Morshedabad, and the gold and silver embroideries of Benares and Ahmedabad, and the Mosaics of Agra. Owen Jones in the *Times* has said that in all this Indian work nothing remains to be perfected, and that every student of the decorative and ornamental arts should go to it to learn his art. Every impartial observer will agree that this work is perfect, but I, for one, do not see that it is therefore to be imitated by all the world. To say so is being bitten to madness by Indian art. Nations, like individuals, should work out what is in them good, bad, or indifferent, original or stale,—it all if honest meets with its reward—and not copy, not even the very best of models. Besides I have a grave suspicion that many Indian art manufactures are really European. In a paper I read before the Asiatic Society I traced Bombay inlaid work to Shiraz and inferred that it came from Venice, and the truth of this inference is, I believe, demonstrated by the samples of inlaid work from Sorrento in the Italian Gallery. I cannot prove, for I have never worked the guess out, but believe the beaten silver work of Cutch and the carved Blackwood and Sandalwood work of Ahmedabad and Bombay to be Dutch. It is certainly Dutch style. By the bye the carved Blackwood of Bombay is not admired and is very heavily priced. After the Indian the only remaining court which attracts notice for jewellery is the Italian. Cipriani and Castellani exhibit in gold and silver, Geraldini in coral, mosaics and cameos, Francati and Santamaria, Pascoli and Sanlini also in Cameos, Madame Poggi in Roman Mosaics, Torrini in Florentine Mosaics, and Louis Casalta, and Carlo, both of Naples, the first in coral and the second in lava. All except Sanlini and Castellan iare remarkably cheap. The larger Mosaics belong to furniture and painting rather than jewellery and the finest Mosaic tables—in the Florentine style—are by Bazzanti and the finest pictures in same style are exhibited by the Royal Gallery of Florence. It exhibits also a Mosaic in relief, a style in which Russia also exhibits in imitation of course of Italy. There are some wonderful pictures also in the Roman style of flowers and scenery, but no name has as yet been attached to them. The inlaid work of Sorrento may be called Mosaic in wood, but it is applied to the same objects as the Mosaic-like veneering of Bombay inlaid work—to paper cutters, glove boxes, watch-stands,—to Sidonia wares, or *articles de Paris* in fact,—a class in which only Italy and India present any speciality, and in which not Paris, but Vienna, appears to excel the world—in evidence of which go to August Klein's cases. Under this class also let me direct you to a fan in carved ivory by Schwartz in the Danish court. The carving is superlatively exquisite,—tracery bearing five medallions, two on each side representing the four seasons after Thorwaldsen, and the central one left to be carved as wished by the purchaser—price 500 francs. In glass, especially graven glass, and in all kinds of pottery England takes a very high place,—the French say the highest. In glass our principal Exhibitors are Greene, Deffries,—who exhibits some vile things for Indian exportation—Millar of Edinburgh, who exhibits the best general collection of graven glass, and Dobson, Powell of Whitefriars who exhibits the finest graven glass goblet, or jug—I don't know what to call it—in the Exhibition. In pottery our principal exhibitors are Wedgwood, Copeland, remarkable for his paintings of flowers on porcelain, Minton, and "the Bishop's Waltham Clay Company." In the Italian Court the Marquis Ginori exhibits a magnificent collection of Florentine Majolica and Porcelain, and Salviati the choicest specimens of his Venetian glass. Germany also is rich in glass and pottery,—the remarkable porcelain of Hungary, Belgium, Holand, Dresden, and Berlin—and glass of Bohemia, Vienna, and Silesia. The array of the German nations is strikingly rich and solid—and God grant they may present the same compact front to France in war as they do in this contest of peace. The Berlin wools, and Söhlkes Berlin toys, and the iron castings from the Count de Stolberg's foundries, Krupp's cannons and Farina's Eau de Cologne trophy, are the other principal objects exhibited by Prussia. Switzerland exhibits one room full of Geneva watches, another of Geneva jewellery, and a third of Geneva musical boxes. Spain exhibits laces, Greece [illegible] oranges, Portugal—I forget what—China [illegible] cades, Japan the new Japan curios, the O[illegible] Empire an ill-organized medley of [illegible] Egypt cotton, pulse, wheat, pottery, a[illegible] broidery, all admirably arranged by Fig[illegible] and Mariette Bey, and Russia mag[illegible] Candelabra of Rhodonite, and a vase [illegible] quartz, and relieved mosaics and rich[illegible] silver and gold and malachite, and [illegible] Italian preparation called Purp[illegible] Dacca and Chandane muslins, [illegible] Cashmire shawls in the India[illegible] ley shawls and Nottingham [illegible] hats and boots and shoes, in [illegible] are all that remains for [illegible] general survey of the [illegible] leries.

If what I have writ[illegible] because these gallerie[illegible] through to-day are [illegible] the English and Ind[illegible] India, Russia, and [illegible] India does not [illegible] Cotton at least [illegible] Bombay for t[illegible] trophy like th[illegible] their produ[illegible] only broke[illegible] authorities here kept [illegible] samples for exhibition and sent on the rest [illegible] to Liverpool for sale! The way the colonies push themselves is wonderful, and India would be wise to take a lesson from them. I know nothing of the fine arts—but allow me to beg your attention to the sculptures and models of Dupré in the Italian Court—to his last days of Napoleon, his "Triumph of Religion" and Pedestal of a Tazza;—and to the German painters generally. These works are such a contrast to the capricious Italian Statuary generally, and the brutality and nastiness which are forced on your attention in the French picture galleries.

No room remains for politics. But do not believe in the representations of the French and English Press to put Prussia in the wrong, do not believe either that Bismark will be such a fool as to quit Luxemburg without a European guarantee for its neutrality—the only thing which would stand in the way of France fighting Prussia immediately after the Exhibition: and trust that England will not refuse to put her name to a guarantee, which pledges her to no more than she is already pledged, but which would simply join others to her liability, and thus put the stronger constraint on this fierce, fair, and wicked France. Besides—witness Denmark—what have her most solemn pledges ever cost our middle-classes-ridden England?

G. B.

GENTLE PERSUASION AND ITS RESULTS.

A day or two since a sturdy professional beggar, of the class of religious mendicants apparently deaf and dumb was found in a Town not far distant, endeavouring to excite charity by means of inarticulate howls and violent gesticulations, and was taken into custody. On examination the fellow's tongue was found rolled back so as to be almost out of sight, and as from this, and from his evidently assumed, semi-idiotic look, it was evident he was an impostor he was placed in durance in order that a little solitary reflection might convince him of the error of his way. As after some hours detention he still refused to speak, a horn was sounded close to his ear, and his involuntary flinch having rendered the assurance that he could speak doubly sure he was informed that he must at once find his tongue or submit to be flogged. The fellow on this most energetically protested by signs his inability to hear or speak, voluntarily bared and presented his brawny back to support his protestations and receive the flogging. The instruments of punishment having been produced with due parade, of course with the mere object of frightening him, it was considered advisable to try a little gentle persuasion to induce him to speak. To each persuader the pretended *dummy* replied by inarticulate yells until, finding the suasion irresistible, he called out in excellent Hindoostanee:—"Enough! Enough! Pardon me, I shammed for my belly's sake—I will not do so again." On being questioned, he stated that he had embarked in the deaf and dumb [illegible] two months ago, and had found it [illegible] belief, that the striking [illegible] would be sufficient to [illegible] little game in future [illegible] liberty.

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DR. LIVINGSTONE.

GOVERNMENT on Saturday last placed at our disposala communication from Dr. Seward H. M's. Acting Political Agent and Consul Zanzibar, dated 18th April last adressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Seward commences by referring to his despatch of the 25th January last in which he promised to send details, of the conference held with the Nyassa traders at Keelwa Kivinga concerning the alleged murder of Dr. Livingstone by the Mafiti on the Lake Districts. He says:

I have withheld these details, perhaps too long, in the hope that some intelligence confirmatory of the confident unbelief in the explorer's death, expressed by the traders at that time might reach Keelwa and Zanzibar, by Caravans soon expected to reach the Coast.

The Governor of Keelwa has addressed a letter to the Sultan in which he expresses himself so confident that Dr. Livingstone is not dead, that he asks His Highness whether further enquiry in the interior is necessary, and then proceeds to say—"The following will be grateful and pleasant to our Lord the Great Majid bin Saeed concerning the enquiry about the honored English Doctor, who was said to have been murdered. That statement was not true, we have news that he is alive, and that he some time since left the country of Makhroona intending to go to Beesa. We were told this by the principal of those traders, who have come down from those regions. This man upon whose word and good faith I can rely, learnt this from the Chief of Makhroona himself. Our informant left Makhroona at the end of El Rajib (8 December 1866.) You intended us to send people into the interior, to get at the truth of this matter. Are we still to act upon those instructions?"

* * * * * *

This intelligence goes to show, that in or about the very district in which Dr. Livingstone's grave should be found—the man who of all men Makhroona himself should be the best informed of events did not credit Dr. Livingstone's death, but believed him to be on the road to M. Beesa: and this down to the beginning of December, long after the Johanna men had reached the sea coast.

It will be seen in the appendix to despatch 25th January last, that the news of the explorer's arrival, at Compoonda, flew through the Markhroona district and reached traders at widely divided and distant stations. News of his murder would have as surely spread, and either confirmation or disproof of the rumour would as surely have been obtained by the Chief in these parts, in the interval between the time of the alleged event and the first or second week in December.

The Johanna men in their very latest deposition before their Sultan—Kir Weereen Seedee Der Kahman and Mr. Sunley, late our Consul, say that having marched two days beyond Malenga they reached Makhroona, and that at noon on the following day their leader was killed.

In his first deposition before me on the 6th December, Moossa said:—

"From Compoonda we went to Malenga, thence to a place the name of which I forget, but which was near Kagoomla. Kagoomla is on the shore of the lake, and it was on the road near this place that we met Mafiti and Nyassa people together."

Re-examined on the 9th December, he says:—

"We left Marenga travelled all day; slept in the jungle, and at noon on the next met Mafiti."

A second Johanna man examined on the 9th December deposed to their having marched two days from Marenga to Makhroona, first crossing a small stream, slept in the Jungle and the next day at noon met the Mafiti.

The testimony of this last man tallys in this respect with Mr. Sunley's report of February 23rd, dated Comono, which appears to have been collated from the band.

It is true that the Keelwa intelligence is not declaratory of the actual existence of Dr. Livingstone, but only of Makhroona's ignorance of an event, of which it is scarcely possible he could have remained in ignorance. Weighed, however, in conjunction with the damaging witness of the Arabs, who brought the Johanna men from the Lake, it certainly leads forcibly to the unbelief in Dr. Livingstone's death, which still prevails amongst the Nyassa traders at Keelwa Kivinga.

The removal of the embargo on slave transport at the end of this month, with the rush of Keelwa traders to Zanzibar, which may then be expected, will multiply our opportunities of learning what further information may have been gathered.

Some stress is naturally laid upon the absence of any written communication from Dr. Livingstone, for not one line has reached Zanzibar since the arrival of his despatch from N'dende in May 1866.

But the letter alleged by Reuben and the sepoys to have been given by their leader to chief Mataka, and by him again entrusted to Siliman bin Saloom, who conducted them to the coast, has never been seen. Siliman bin Saloom, examined, cross-examined and sworn both by the Zanzibar authorities at my instance and by myself denies all knowledge of any such letter. Moreover, if any dispatches had been entrusted by Dr. Livingstone to the Chiefs along his route—and we have no testimony that he did—it is still fresh in my memory that duplicate despatches by the lamented Speke entrusted to the people of M'Osa were brought to me, three years after date, with a grave demand for the rich reward promised to the bearer for his prompt delivery of the papers at Zanzibar. The author was dead, his book published, and the contents of these despatches in the hands of the public.

I incline to the hope that the explorer is alive.

The Appendix referred to is as follows:—

Beyond and continuous with the narrow and northern-most stretch of Lake Nyassa, made known to us by Dr. Livingstone and Kirk, the Nyassa traders with whom I recently conferred at Keelwa Kirinja describe a rapid divergence of it shores and an almost total funnel shaped expansion of it waters. The lake can here be crossed partially in canoes thrust onward by poles. It may be convenient to speak of this expansion as the northern shallows. Between the low borders of the Lake in the western littoral and a hill range considerably inland the traders further speak of an undulating area, well wooded, well watered, often flooded, and at seasons verdant with grain crops down to the water's edge. This region populous with well organised tribes under the sway of powerful chiefs, whose strength has hitherto kept the Mafiti at bay, is divided into districts,—one, the southern, traversed by the river Ngambo, running from its source in the Raseesee hill range N. E. into the Nyasga—is known as Makhsoona. The northern limit of Makhsoona's sway is found at Marari under the Rageesee range. Here under a giant tree Makhsoona holds his trading fairs. To the north of Makhsoona and traversed by a river or stream, the M'toomla flowing from the Comptoonda hills N. or N. W. of the Rageesee chain, is M'deendey, under the rule of a chief named Peymba, who, like Makhsoona bids defiance to the Mafiti. The people of M'deendey drink the waters of the M'toomba. Into these districts swarming with a determined people covered with African towns and villages, the Traders aver that the Zulus, Mafiti or Azita have never yet penetrated Marenga, not far from which Dr. Livingstone was said (by Moosa) to have been killed, lies within this well guarded area, and is but two days march—N. or N. W. of M'poonda and between the latter station and M'deendey. Relying upon their personal experience and thorough knowledge of the ground, said to have been traversed by Livingstone, the assembled traders, young men, and veterans, unanimously refused to believe, that harm befel him, at any place between these limits, the protection of which had hitherto been assured and permanent. But beyond M'deendey and between it and M'goonda, a seven days march divides the places, the traveller would run an undoubted risk of attack. Last year a caravan, that of one of the traders present, was assailed on this route though not successfully. The Mafiti were repulsed and the company reached M'poonda safely. But no prudent traveller, essays to traverse this the interval 'twixt M'deendy and M'poonda, without an escort of M'deendey men. They are more than able to cope with the Mafiti, and their protection is essential. The M'deendey chief is well known to the traders, and they all coincide in a very positive opinion, that neither he nor his people would molest Livingstone. On the contrary they would be both willing and able to assist him efficiently if required. Amongst the Nyassa traders present at the conference (I am greatly indebted to the Governor of Keelwa, whose friendly officer alone made that assembly possible) by good fortune, were found, the Caravan leaders Omar bin Seema, and Alli bin Barak, who had fallen in with the Johanna men at M'poonda and had subsequently conducted them to the coast. The evidence of Omar bin Seema, clear and positive, was in substance as follows:—

"I fell in with these men at M'poonda, about the beginning of September last. I had heard when at Tokota, beyond Makhsoona, which I had to traverse before reaching Compoonda, that Dr. Livingstone had crossed the Lake to Compoonda. On my arrival at Compoonda, I learnt that Dr. Livingstone had passed on to Marenga, and was there, and had gone to M'deendey to obtain a guide or escort to conduct him to M'poonda. "I questioned these Johanna men" said Omar bin Seema, "asked them why they had returned—they had come back with some Myai—and said they 'there is war between Nyassa and the Mafiti, and so we put the Englishman into a canoe at Marenga, and came back.' At that time not a soul in M'poonda knew or talked about Dr. Livingstone's death nor did these Johanna men. They were allowed to join my company but I myself set out from M'poonda before them and reached Makata a day or two before their arrival. The people of Makata had nothing to say about Dr. Livingstone's death; no one knew or thought anything about it. The Johanna men themselves brought the news. "They had heard it they said, from Nyassa people on the road.' "I," it is Omar bin Seema who speaks, "did not credit the Johanna men's story. They had by their own account abandoned their master, they themselves being in fear of the Mafiti, and it seemed to me as if they had brought in this hearsay, or alleged hearsay report, to justify their running away and to show how well grounded were their fears."

I may interpolate that Moosa replied to my questioning at the Consulate, immediately on his arrival in Zanzibar, as to his own personal and actual knowledge of Livingstone's death, with much hesitation. He spoke of Livingstone's, death, but until pressed for some evidence other than his assertion he did not say that he had witnessed his death. The acknowledgment was rather evoked by a cross-examination than spontaneous.

The other Johanna man heard these replies, which in the second examination, before myself and the Agency surgeon Dr. Kirk were repeated with confidence.

Moosa on the occasion of his second examination distinctly affirmed (it is on record) that on his return to M'poonda he directly told the chief what had happened to his leader.

Now Oomar bin Seema would necessarily have had business intercourse with this chief M'poonda, and the affairs of Dr. Livingstone and his expedition could not fail to have been discussed by them. Yet M'poonda was silent as to Dr. Livingstone's death; his people were silent, and the Johanna men said they had left their master because they were afraid of the Mafiti.

The Arab traders have no interest in maintaining that Dr. Livingstone lives; on the contrary their unbelief provokes the inquiry that their interest would lead them to obstruct. But nothing could arrest inquiry so effectually as the full apparent credence of these traders in the explorer's death.

Ali bin Barak, the Keelwa Governor's secretary had fallen in with Johanna men at Makootee (*i. e.* Makata) east of the lake. He understood little of "Suaheli," but interrogated them through an interpreter. He had heard of Livingstone's arrival at Nyassa whilst at Maoonga south of Makhsoona, at the foot of the Hills.

The Johanna men said we are people of Johanna from Nyassa, and are going to the Myao. When we were at M'poonda we heard about the Mafiti. When we reached Marenga we heard more about the Mafiti, and we entreated the doctor not to go on. He would go on, however, and we who were afraid left him and have come back. This witness, however remembered, or thought he remembered, a rumour at Makoolee, and this on the day before the Johanna men's arrival, that Dr. Livingstone had been killed on the outskirts of M'deendey.

But it is difficult to understand how the news should have overleaped Compoonda, on the western shore, to reach Makoolee or Makata at a distance from the eastern shore, nor is it quite clear how the Johanna men could have obtained their information on the road east of the lake. At Keelwa the men told the Custom house master a British protege that, by Dr. Livingstone's order they were marching about two hours behind him, and that four men came running back with news of his having been killed. They were at Joombarra, beyond Compoonda, on the way to Marenga when they heard this news, not one of the Johanna men said at Keelwa that they had seen Dr. Livingstone killed.

If any credit at all is to be given to the evidence of Omar bin Seema and Ali bin Barak, any weight to the opinion of the Nyassa traders, astute, calculating, and not unfamiliar with the value of indigenous testimony—I feel this perhaps without sharing in their confident unbelief in Dr. Livingstone's death—that the truth of so much of the Johanna men's statement as is declaratory of their having buried their leader has yet to be established.

These men may have heard of Dr. Livingstone's death after their alleged abandonment of him, and his death may be a fact—God knows? But why the Johanna men should have told M'poonda that their leader had been killed and why that chief was silent, and why his people were silent; why Omar bin Seema should have learnt, whilst the Johanna men were actually in M'poonda that Livingstone had left Marenga for M'deendey to get a guide for M'poonda Why the Johanna men should have asserted at M'poonda, to Omar bin Seema at Makata, to Ali bin Barak that they had entreated their leader, not to venture beyond Marenga, and had left him there because he would go on? Why the Johanna men should have brought the news to Makata, as intelligence picked up on the road from the lake people? Why until they came to Zanzibar and were cross-questioned no one of them ever asserted that they had either witnessed their leader's death, or had seen him dead, or had buried him? Why the news of Livingstone's death had not flown through the districts swiftly as the news of his arrival? are questions to which time may bring an answer, but which must be answered, before it can be believed, that Moosa witnessed his leader's death, or that his hand performed his obsequies.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 30TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes as compared with the previous account,

Increase in the Reserve of Notes	£5,95,000
" " Bullion	£7,55,000
Decrease in Bills Discounted	£2,40,000

The ships *Alaric* and *Dharwar* have arrived from Bombay.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

CALCUTTA, 30TH MAY.

The London correspondent of the *Friend of India* of to-day announces that Sir John Lawrence will return to England in March next. The *Friend* adds that private correspondence confirms this statement.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of the 25th Regiment N. L. I. will not play on the Esplanade this evening.

FROM a private letter we learn that there was a slight fall of rain in the Ahmedabad Zillah on Thursday last.

THE Director of the Indo-European Telegraph reported to Government on Saturday that the direct line was interrupted beyond Bagdad; Russian line was in perfect order.

NAWAB HOOMAYOON SHOBY and thirty native passengers arrived on Saturday last per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Comorin* Captain R. Taunton, from the Persian Gulf.

WILL be published to-day, No. 5 of the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" for June, containing the monsoon alterations in the Railway Time Tables and a mass of other useful information for travellers.

INDOO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—No private telegram received yesterday.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd June were as follows:—

To Bombay.		Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	0	48	0	25
" Calcutta via Agra	35	17	23	14
" Calcutta via Madras	60	1	57	2
" Madras	0	0	0	0

ON Saturday last, the Coroner held an inquest at Berkley Place, Byculla, touching the death of John Holden, an engine-driver in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway Company. On the afternoon of Friday, while on the way from Kussarah to Bombay, deceased was taken ill and became insensible at the Callian station. He was put into a van, but died on the road to Bombay. The jury were of opinion that the deceased died from the effects of sunstroke.

ANOTHER of those cases of infanticide now so common in this town was detected yesterday morning. In this case the body was that of a female child, pronounced to have been not more than four month's old. The corpse was found in the night soil deposited at Chinch Bunder. There were no circumstances adducible to trace the body to any particular part of the town, much less to give a clue to its parents, or those concerned in the matter. The body was removed to the Jamsetjee hospital, and was subsequently buried by order of the Coroner.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the morgue concerning the death of Cashee, woman, who lived with her husband at Grant Road. On Friday afternoon, the deceased laid down to sleep and shortly afterwards showed signs of being very ill. Her husband sent for a native doctor, and at his advice she was removed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital, were she died shortly after admission. Her husband found a box containing opium in her sarree. The Coroner's surgeon, from hearing the evidence of the husband, was of opinion that death was the result of poisoning by opium. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

THE respectable portion of the European community in Bombay have long felt the want of a good Hotel in the Fort, we are glad to find that this desideratum has now been supplied by the proprietors of the Royal Hotel in Tamariud Lane, Meadow street, who a few months ago re-opened this establishment. The house, which is very commodious and lofty, has been newly furnished and painted throughout and is a model of cleanliness and neatness, nothing appears to be wanting which can in any way conduce to the comfort and convenience of visitors and residents. The proprietors are also the owners of the Clarendon Hotel at Byculla and have made arrangements by which gentlemen residing at the latter place who have their offices or business in the Fort can be accommodated with their tiffin at or from the "Royal" without any additional cost; and by a similar arrangement those residing in the Fort can be accommodated in a like manner at the "Clarendon" when called away in the direction of Byculla during the day.

THE PARSEE BONE-SETTER:—We are glad to have it in our power to record an instance of native appreciation of long standing and well established merit on the part of a native citizen, to whose skill reference was made in a local paragraph published by us on Saturday last. Some of the more influential members of that part of the community, to whom his skill and public deserts are best known have determined to perpetuate their recognition of them; and to this end a subscription has been raised, liberally headed by the leading members of the Parsee community with the intention not only of rewarding (in some measure) the services which Mr. Bhimjee Jeevanjee, the well known bone setter has rendered to the community, but also with the view of encouraging on the part of others a similar devotion to the common good of suffering humanity. At this stage of the proceedings we are unwilling to say more than that the subscription list, which is in the hands of influential gentlemen, presents already a handsome and substantial appearance. This is essentially one of those cases in which the ovation of the community does honor alike to those who give and to him who receives. The amount already collected exceeds Rs. 58,000.

FORT POLICE COURT.—1ST JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Abdool Kurreem Sarruffali, Raimtoolla Baijee and Lookmanjee Bhaijee, three Borahs, were charged with disorderly behaviour on a public thoroughfare.

The first prisoner urged in defence that he had simply an altercation with the second on account of a money matter, but from the evidence adduced before the court, it appeared that on the previous night at about 9 o'clock, the defendants were fighting together in the Rungaree Moolla, a policeman hearing a noise went and arrested them. His Worship adjudged the defendants guilty and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 20, second Rs. 10 and third Rs. 5 and warned them to behave well in future.

In the course of the day His Worship disposed of a number of cases, which possessed no public interest.

WEATHER REPORT.—JUNE 2ND.

Surat.—Fair wind, S. W., thermometer 89.

STEAMER REPORTS.—JUNE 2ND.

GALLE, 1ST, 1-45 P. M.—Steamer *Behar* sailed for Bombay.

BUSHIRE, 2ND, 7-11 A. M.—Steamer *Martaban* from Busorah anchored at 7-10.

GALLE, 2ND, 1 P. M.—Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 2ND, 1-9 P. M.—Steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 2ND.

POONA, 2ND, 6 A. M.—Interruption Sattara continues.

AHMEDABAD, 2ND, 6 A. M.—Contact Deesa lines continues.

BELGAUM, 1ST, 10-30 P. M.—Perfect communication Vingorla at 10-25 P. M.

KURRACHEE, 2ND, 12 NOON.—Direct line still interrupted beyond Bagdad, Russian line right.

SEEPREE, 2ND, 5-30 P. M.—Interruption Gwalior since 4 P. M.

BOMBAY, 2ND, 6 A. M.—Perfect communication Surat local line.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTEY AND THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

THERE is nothing to be more desired for the good government of our Indian Empire than that the Bench and Bar of the High Courts of Justice in the different Presidencies should be upright and independent as well as able. These Courts are in the last resort the sole barrier of the Queen's subjects in India, whether European or native, against fraud and oppression, and to them we have a right to look for the maintenance of a moral rule in a land where corruption and laxity are but too common in every class. We have been, therefore, pained to find that a member of the profession, who has rendered excellent service in the High Court of Bombay, both as an advocate and a judge, has sustained what we cannot help regarding as grave injustice both in India and in this country.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey, when he ceased to be Attorney General of Hongkong, joined the Bar of the High Court at Bombay, and quickly obtained there the professional position which his abilities and acquirements so well merit. We believe indeed that Mr. Anstey rose to an undisputed pre-eminence among the advocates of the Court, and that when at the height of his practice he enjoyed an income of several thousands a year. It was at this time that Sir Joseph Arnould was compelled to retire temporarily from the Bench, and the strength of the Court was thus seriously diminished at a very critical moment; for just then the great bubble of Bombay speculation, induced by the sudden inflation of the cotton trade, was producing a terrible effect. Commercial gambling had become a profession, and the whole population, not excepting (we fear) even the official class, was infected with the plague. As usual, reckless trading was followed by wholesale insolvency, fraudulent bankrupts appeared as the natural representatives of dishonest speculators, and mercantile morality seemed to be disappearing altogether in the general ruin. At such a moment a strong and independent court of justice is the sole sheet-anchor of a community, and it is no wonder that the then Governor of the Presidency, Sir Bartle Frere, was anxious to fill Sir Joseph Arnould's place with the most able and independent lawyer he could find. He offered the post to Mr. Anstey; and when that gentleman represented that he was asked to abandon an income greater than the salary of the judgship, and to give up a permanent practice for a temporary appointment, Sir Bartle Frere, we believe, replied that the interests of the community were at stake, and that he must press the acceptance of the office on Mr. Anstey as a public duty. Mr. Anstey with great disinterestedness then accepted the temporarily vacant judgship, and entered at once upon its labours. We know we are correct in saying that the greater part of the work in the Court devolved on his shoulders; it was work at that trying time of a peculiarly harassing nature; it was a post from which many would have shrunk, and where most men would have broken down. A less energetic man than Mr. Anstey would have succumbed to the labour: a less courageous would have quailed under the obloquy. Mr. Anstey, though in weakened health fearlessly worked on, exposing fraud, punishing criminality, enforcing the supremacy of Justice with a vigorous hand, and (no doubt) a trenchant tongue, which scorned conventionality and spared no offender. Of course such a man made enemies. If the uprightness of Aristides became wearisome to the Athenians at the best period of their history, how painfully out of place, nay, how unutterably execrable must a just judge have appeared to the "financing" schemers of Bombay. No wonder they adopted the modest expedient of petitioning the Governor for Mr. Justice Anstey's removal, though what they expected to gain by this unprecedented step it is difficult to conceive. What they probably did not expect was, that Sir Bartle Frere moved to an indignation that does him honor, returned to the petitioners the answer which we subjoin. This official document is a remarkable testimony to Mr. Anstey's services, and as such we have much pleasure in bringing it to the notice of the profession.

But a serious question remains behind. By the self-sacrificing course he pursued, Mr. Anstey lost his practice; and on the return of Sir Joseph Arnould to India he ceased to be a judge. One would have imagined that the earliest opportunity would have been seized by the Government to compensate him for the loss he had sustained in doing a great public service. We have reason to believe that both Earl de Grey and Viscount Cranborne, when at the India office, acknowledged the importance of Mr. Anstey's exertions at a critical time, and recognised his claims to a judicial appointment at the earliest available opportunity. We can hardly credit the rumour which has now reached our ears, that Sir Stafford Northcote, the present Secretary for India, repudiates this obvious obligation. Surely, if it be desirable to encourage a high tone in the Bar of India, no occasion should be lost of recognising that kind of merit, not very common in the east, which holds public duty superior to pecuniary considerations. Surely, if the Bench of India is to be truly independent, free from the imputation of subserviency of any sort, it can hardly be wise to officially ostracise a man who has shown himself proof against a flood of social corruption.

We must venture to express our hope that if the India office does not see fit to appoint Mr. Anstey so a High Court Judgship in one of the Presidencies the Lord Chancellor will take care that that gentleman does not suffer permanently for his good conduct. We are convinced that Lord Chelmsford must, of all men, be capable of appreciating the integrity and independence which Mr. Anstey has so signally exhibited and some practical confirmation of Sir Bartle Frere's eulogy would come from his lordship's hands with equal authority and fitness.

[Here follows the Minute of Sir Bartle Frere which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* at the time referred to.]

The following note is appended to the article extracted:

NOTE.—Since the observations which precede the (above) minute were written, a letter has happened to come into our hands which contains a remarkable confirmation of the opinion we have expressed of Mr. Anstey's conduct as a judge. The letter was written by a merchant in Bombay to his London correspondent, and the writer, after alluding to the deplorable mercantile condition of the community, in which "everyone now-a-days seems to be either a swindler or a bankrupt, and after mentioning Mr. Anstey's departure with regret, says, "We would be delighted to see him return to Bombay. Had he remained here, there would not have been one-tenth of the bankruptcies recorded which have been since he left; he was a terror to swindlers and rogues of every degree, and greatly they rejoiced when he left Bombay."—*Law Magazine for May.*

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company, which was to have been held yesterday, was, owing to want of a quorum, postponed until Thursday next. The following is the report of the liquidators, which is to be submitted to the meeting.

LIQUIDATORS' REPORT.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders resolved on the 25th July 1866 to wind up the Company voluntarily, and a subsequent meeting held on the 11th August 1866 confirmed this resolution, and a second which appointed as liquidators. The difficulties we had to contend with on assuming office were very great; decrees for upwards of Rs. 70,000 had been passed against the Company, and under one of them the office furniture and the books of the Company had been seized by the Sheriff, and on the petition of another creditor, the landlord of the premises then occupied—an order to wind up the Company by the Court had been made. Other debts amounting to Rs. 67,000 had also matured, and we were called on to provide in all over a lakh and a half of rupees to discharge the liabilities of the Company. We find that the assets, when we took charge, consisted of various bad and doubtful debts aggregating the sum of Rs. 13,18,858-11-9, of which a few had been originally, secured by the deposit of shares. These shares, however, had been handed over to some of the Company's creditors, and could not be made use of when we were most pressed for money. Under these circumstances it will be a matter of congratulation to the shareholders that we have succeeded in getting the order for winding up the Company by the Court discharged; and to have satisfied *in full* the liabilities of the Company with the exception of about Rs. 30,000 (still owing but satisfactorily secured) without calling on the shareholders for a contribution. The amount collected by us by the sale of property belonging to the Company is Rs. 22,921, and in respect of debts Rs. 97,937-7-9 have been received. Of the remaining assets we look (with the exception of 2,465 shares in the Bank of China, part of which are deposited with the remaining creditors) upon about two lakhs due by the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, Limited, only as available. This debt is the balance of a judgement for Rs. 2,30,000 recorded in the Court of Appeal in our favor on 8th March last. The original decree was for Rs. 4,36,000 but as we were advised that the question might arise whether this company could be held liable to pay the calls of Rs. 300 per share on 2,000 shares in the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, Limited, and in view of the unsatisfactory position of the same, we consented to reduce our claim upon being realeased from all liability in respect of calls. At the request of a large majority of shareholders we have been endeavouring with a view to bring the liquidation to a close to dispose of this claim for cash, but we have been unable to come to a settlement. The liquidation of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, Limited, is now being proceeded with by Mr. P. E. Bendir, who, on being appointed official liquidator of that Company, resigned his office as co-liquidator with us, and we trust it will not be long before we receive the balance due to this Company when a distribution of about eight rupees per share will be made.

P. E. BENDIR,
WM. GILBERT, } Liquidators.
S[illegible] THACKER,

Bombay, 18th May 1867.

THE KENNERY LIGHTHOUSE.

SATURDAY last saw the inauguration of a new system of lights to guide vessels in making the harbour of Bombay. The revolving light of the Colaba lighthouse continues to perform its old duties; the outer light ship now displays a red instead of a bright light; and there is, in addition, the entirely novel feature of a fixed bright light borne by the new lighthouse which has been so rapidly and efficiently built on the island of Kennery.

The Harbour and Pilotage Board, which numbers the lighting of the port amongst its duties, had invited a number of gentlemen to take a run to Kennery Island on Saturday afternoon, and afterwards to proceed "to make" the lights of the harbour; and accordingly the steamer *Scinde* steamed from off the Dockyard about three o'clock, having on board a company of about twenty gentlemen, which would no doubt have been more numerous but for the dread that a stiff breeze might interfere with the proper enjoyment of that hospitality for which the Harbour and Pilotage Board is so justly distinguished. This was even given as the reason why there was no one connected with the Board itself—except Captain Young and the Secretary—present on the occasion. Probably it was considered by the rest that these two were a host in themselves, and that they had all the professional experience and social qualities which were required for the performance of the duties of the day.

Kennery was reached about a quarter to five, and the party landed and visited the lighthouse. A considerable change has come over the place within the last few months, the construction of the lighthouse having attracted a little colony of Chinese and coolies, and a large part of the island which was formerly crowned with trees being now quite bare. So much do the laborers seem to have settled down on the spot which used to be the haunt of pirates, that the coolies have actually raised a *pucka* little temple, which has just been whitewashed, and which contains a large image, painted red and adorned with yellow flowers. Probably it will next be necessary to have a *padre* there!

The few facts concerning the Kennery lighthouse are perhaps so well known to our readers that it would be unnecessary to mention them here, but it may be well to give one or two dates for the purpose of showing how energetically the work has been pushed on. The erection of the lighthouse was sanctioned by Government on the 16th of August last year, and an order for lighting apparatus and an iron tower was forwarded to England on the 22nd of the same month—that is, by the very next mail. On the 27th of August the island was visited and a site chosen; a design for the construction of the building with stone was afterwards approved by the Board, and the order for an iron tower cancelled by telegram on the 11th September; and, finally, the corner stone of the building was laid by the late Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, on the 19th January of the present year.

Those who visited the lighthouse on Saturday seemed to be of one mind in admiring the design of the building and the accommodation afforded by it. The tower is octagonal in shape and rises from the centre of a flat roofed, two-storied, arched building. The centre of the light is 167 feet above the level of the sea, and the height of the tower itself is fifty feet. Messrs. Wilkins and Sons of London were the manufacturers of the lantern, and of the lighting apparatus generally; and the light is known as a "first order cata-dioptric holophotal." It has an Argand burner, with four circular wicks, the smallest of which is an inch and the largest three and a half inches in diameter. On the side next to the main land are reflectors, which intensify the light seaward through the dioptric prisms.

Captain Young applied the light to the wicks, and the company very properly made this the occasion of a few hearty cheers. Three cheers were also given in honour of Captain Barker, who,—as Captain Methven said in calling for the cheers,—had taken a leading part in impressing upon Government the importance of constructing this lighthouse.

In putting off from the shore on the way back to the steamers the visitors gave three cheers for the lighthouse-keeper—Mr. Warder—and his wife. Mr. Warder has come to Bombay under a five years' engagement. He was engaged through the Trinity House, by which he was lately employed as keeper of the lighthouse at the South Foreland. At Kennery he will have a serang and eight lascars under him; and these men will also be employed to man the life boat which is to be stationed at Kennery and which is now on its way hither. This boat has been built by Forrest and Son, of London, the builders for the National Lifeboat Institution, and it is a White's patent first class lifeboat. A temporary lifeboat lies at the island at present, ready for use in case of need. Another praiseworthy precaution has been taken by building a magazine on the north west side of the island, where powder is to be kept for two long 32-pounder guns, which will be fired for the purpose of warning ships that may be in danger.

When the guests of the Harbour and Pilotage Board had returned on board the *Scinde* they found dinner spread for them and did ample justice to it. A number of toasts, of course, were afterwards drunk. The health of Captain Young was proposed by Captain Hogg of the *Bates Family*, and drunk with fitting honours. Captain Methven, of the P. and O. Company's service, then called for a bumper in honour of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, and in proposing the toast took the opportunity of saying "a few words on lighthouses in general," which he regarded as being intimately associated with the spread of civilization, and as being due not so much to mere boldness or skill in navigation, as to the desire to ensure the safety of the wives and children whom we take with us to distant lands. Mr. Forman, of the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., asked to supplement the toast by coupling with it the name of Lieut. Morland, the Secretary to the Board. After the toast had been drunk,

Lieut. Morland acknowledged it in a speech of some length. It was with peculiar gratification, he said, that he witnessed on this occasion the completion of the first important work with which the Harbour Board had been entrusted. Although not himself a member of the Board he was proud of the part he had been able to take in connection with the construction of the lighthouse, and he could say that he had spared neither time nor labour in endeavouring to bring the undertaking to a satisfactory conclusion. Considering that they had been told by engineers in England that it would take two years and a half or three years to build the lighthouse, he thought there was very great reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the work had been done. It was just four months and a half since the corner stone of the building had been laid, and yet he thought every one who had now visited the island and who had remarked the strength of the tower, the excellent accommodation for the establishment, and the amplitude of the store-room, must have been highly gratified with the degree of efficiency and energy that had been displayed in carrying out the work. It had been said by some that sufficient notice of the light had not been given, and that in consequence it was only likely to cause further disasters; but the answer to this he thought was very simple. Whenever the sanction of Government was obtained for the prosecution of the work—and that was now about eight months ago—an intimation that the light would be shown from the 1st June this year was telegraphed to the Secretary of State and transmitted by him to the Admiralty, by which it was communicated to the Trinity House and published in the usual way as far back as the 20th of last November. Under these circumstances he considered that any merchant captain whose vessel might come to grief in making the harbour owing to his ignorance of the existence of the light had only his own careless neglect to blame. Lieut. Morland went on to say that there were one or two circumstances in connection with the construction of the lighthouse which he could not recollect without some personal gratification. It had been partly at his suggestion that the building was raised on the site it occupied, and not—as had previously been intended—on the other height, more to the north, where it would not have been so serviceable to vessels arriving from seaward. He remembered that when this point was under discussion Commander Robinson, the Master Attendant, who was then a member of the Harbour Board, reminded him that he hadn't a vote; but he (Lieut. Morland) was nevertheless able to carry a majority of the votes with him. In another respect, too, he would take credit to himself. Having noticed in visiting the island that there was an immense quantity of loose stone lying there quite ready for use, it struck him that it would be more easy and economical to have the building entirely constructed of stone, instead of having an iron tower, which had actually been ordered from England; and his suggestion in regard to this point being adopted, a number of designs and tenders for the construction of the lighthouse were received, and those of Messrs. Swan and Ellison accepted. Before sitting down he (Lieut. Morland) would avail himself of the opportunity of proposing a toast which he was sure would be warmly received by the company. While much credit was due to the Harbour and Pilotage Board for having accepted the design and tender of Messrs. Swan and Ellison, he considered that honour was due in an especial degree to the contractors themselves for the extraordinary faithfulness and efficiency with which they had executed their contract. This, he thought, must be the feeling of every one who had that day examined the building; and he would therefore call upon the company to drink the health of the Contractors, coupled with the name of Mr. Thomas Swan, who had personally superintended the works. In concluding Lieut. Morland said he agreed with Capt. Methven in thinking that this new lighthouse, besides being a benefit to the port, should also be regarded in a higher point of view as a means of furthering civilization itself; and he thought the following graphic lines from Longfellow might be applicably quoted on this occasion—

"And the great ships sail outward and return,
Bending and bowing o'er the billowy swells
And ever joyful, as they see it burn,
They wave their silent welcomes and farewells.
Steadfast, serene, immovable, the same,
Year after year, through all the silent night,
Burn on for evermore that quenchless flame,
Shines on that inextinguishable light.
Sail on, it says, sail on, ye stately ships,
And with your floating bridge the ocean span;
Be mine to guard this light from all eclipse,
Be yours to bring man nearer unto man!"

Captain Hogg expressed his concurrence in Lieut. Morland's remark that any merchant captain who should come into the port ignorant of the existence of the light was himself at fault. He for his part had seen the intimation of the new light before he left Liverpool; and as for those who came in the other day and said they had known nothing of it, he only wished they might have the fate of being tried by their brother shipmasters in the port for neglect of duty.

The health of the contractors having been drunk, both Mr. Lewin Swan and Mr. Thomas Swan responded. The former expressed a hope that the manner in which the lighthouse had been constructed might lead to their getting many more contracts under Government for works on a larger scale.

This concluded the toast-drinking.

By this time the steamer had weighed anchor and was proceeding out to sea, steering N. N. E. The Kennery light was seen—shining brightly the whole of the time—till the steamer reached a distance of between 23 and 24 miles from the island, when, owing to the obliquity of the earth, it suddenly disappeared. The Colaba light was lost at a distance of about 17 miles from the island; and it was a considerable time before that, again, when the red light now displayed by the outer lightship disappeared from the view. All the three lights, however, were plainly seen for sometime after leaving Kennery. On the Kennery light disappearing the engines of the *Scinde* were stopped and a cast of the lead taken, the depth of water being found to be twenty-two fathoms. It was about half-past nine o'clock when the ship's course was shaped for Bombay. In returning, the revolving light at Colaba appeared in sight a considerable time before the outer floating light, which was only seen at a distance of four or five miles off. A bright light was noticed in the Thull district, a little to the northward of Kennery, occasioned probably by the burning of brushwood; and it was feared that if this practice should be permitted close to the coast, the effect might be to mislead vessels making the harbour.

The *Scinde* arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 11-40 P. M.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

AN adjourned sitting in the High Court (before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould) was held on Friday, for the purpose of proceeding with the settlement of the list of contributories of the Bombay Joint Stock Company. The Court was again crowded all day.

Mr. Mayhew intimated that, having made a full inspection of the books, they were now quite prepared to proceed, and having put in certain documents,

Mr. White proceeded to state the points which were admitted. He said it was admitted that Nagurdass had disposed of 37 shares to some person unknown, and executed blank transfers, of what date was not known.

Mr. Mayhew explained that the date of the transfers was between 20th December 1864 and 16th January 1865.

Mr. White said that after having executed these transfers Nagurdass took no further part in the matter. They themselves did not know when he sold. Of these 37 shares, 20 were traced into the "union account" in the books of the Corporation, and the remaining 17 into the 3/3 account. The 20 shares were purchased under the agreement of 20th December 1864, and the 17 under the agreement of 16th January 1865. The dividend upon the whole 37 was received and apportioned under these two accounts on 18th February 1865. The dividend warrant was made out in the name of Nagurdass as respected these shares. His signature was not required to the dividend warrant, and without requiring that the dividends were credited under the two accounts, apportioned to the number of shares that were to be found in either account. Then the funds for the purchase of these 37 shares was advanced by the Corporation on the credit of the respective persons and were therefore debited against these two accounts. The next fact was that the dividend went in reduction of the advance made by the Company, and the remainder was the balance due from the parties under the two accounts. As regarded the first account, after charging commission on the account and taking the credit for this dividend, they divided the shares amongst the nine parties whose names were in the account, and on payment by each person of his own share, handed over to that person his portion of the shares. In the course of carrying that out, 10 shares fell to Mr. Gubbay's lot; and on paying the money his name was filled in in the transfer deed as being the purchaser.

His Lordship—No alteration was made in the register?

Mr. White—No.

His Lordship—By whom was that done?

Mr. White—We do not know by whom, no doubt by the clerk of the Company acting under the orders of either the manager or Mr. Gubbay. The other 10 shares, it could be satisfactorily shown from the books, did not go to the share or lot of the corporation, but to the share of one of the remaining eight of the "union," they believed Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

His Lordship—Was there any entry of a name as a purchaser?

Mr. White—We know not whether his name was filled in as transferee or not. All we know is that his name was never put on the register in respect of them, and Nagurdass Purmanandass' name still remains on the register. Nusserwanjee paid his proportion of the purchase-money and took away his proportion of shares. As to the 17 shares, they were never taken delivery of by either of the three whose names were on the account. They only partly paid the purchase-money which was advanced, and therefore the shares never got delivered to them but remained in the shape of blank transfers. The transfers remained in the same condition as when they left Nagurdass' hands.

His Lordship—The members of this 3/3 account were credited in the books with the dividend.

Mr. White answered that the dividend was credited to their account, and went in reduction of the purchase-money advanced by the Corporation; and of course they charged their commission, and a large balance remained due, and part of it only being paid, delivery was never made.

His Lordship—We seem to have in this case a recognition by the company of the "union" and the "three-thirds" as persons who received dividends upon these shares and were credited with the dividends in the books of the company by the company's officers.

Mr. White said the resolution authorising the Corporation to join with certain influential gentlemen in the purchase of shares under the terms of agreement 20th December 1864 was the only resolution which appeared to affect the question on either account.

The Judge asked if there had been any notice to the "union" as shareholders in respect of these shares or any calls.

Mr. White answered that there had not. No calls had been made before the liquidation.

Mr. Mayhew said there was a question of a new issue of shares. New shares had been issued, and the holders took up issue.

The Judge thought that was an important point and should be cleared up.

Mr. White said there had been no new issue in respect of these shares, either under the "union" or "3/3" account.

His Lordship—When did the new issue of shares take place?

Mr. White—In January 1865.

Mr. Mayhew explained that he had not meant to say that they had taken up the new issue, but had spoken about the right of these gentlemen to take up and pay the call if they chose.

At the request of Mr. White,

Mr. Shaw, the liquidator, entered the witness-box, and stated that there was no issue of new shares in respect of the 37 of Nagurdass as far as he could find. He found no trace of notice of the new issue of shares having been sent to Nagurdass.

Mr. White read an advertisement giving notice that at a meeting of the Board of Directors a resolution had been passed to double the capital, and that at a meeting of shareholders which was to take place one-half of the new shares would be offered to the old shareholders, in the proportion of one new share to every two old shares.

In answer to Mr. White,

Mr. Shaw then stated that he found no trace of any allotment of new shares having been made to any of the parties under these two accounts in respect of these 37 shares in question.

Mr. White said that in regard to this new issue of course no one was bound to take it up unless they chose, and no one took it up unless those who applied for it. As to the transfer fees, he understood the matter to stand thus:—The money advanced for these shares was just the purchase-money, minus the transfer fees. The practice in the Bombay market was that the vendor of the shares paid for the stamps and transfer fees. For instance, when Nagurdass sold his shares, supposing 10,000 rupees was the price he was to be paid for them, he would not receive the full sum, but would have to make a deduction for the transfer fees. That would pass through all the sub-purchasers till they came to the last. The last person who paid money on these shares was the Corporation, and they just paid the sum minus the transfer fees. When the last purchaser came to have his name put on the books, then he had to pay the transfer fees.

Mr. Mayhew remarked that the liquidators had made a compromise with Mr. Gubbay, and took back from him these ten shares which were put in his name.

Mr. White admitted that there had been a compromise; but he would observe that that was after the liquidation was commenced, and was never sanctioned by the Court, and it was a question whether it would be sanctioned, so that it ought not to have been brought forward at that stage.

This concluded the statement of facts admitted on both sides, and Mr. White then commenced his legal argument.

Mr. White remarked that this question of the "union" account affected so many cases that its settlement would be a very important decision in the case. The transfer had in point of fact been paid by Nagurdass to the Company, seeing that he paid the first purchaser the fees, which were again paid by the last vendor to the last purchaser, the Corporation. They did not admit that the company purchased from Nagurdass. All they admitted was that the shares found their way into the Company under the agreement, and were eventually purchased by the Company as commission agents, and that in the distribution of shares they found their way to the different parties, and none of them to the Company.

His Lordship—But the Company debited the "union" and the "three thirds" with these shares less the transfer fees. It is difficult to admit that and say the Company were not the purchasers.

Mr. White—He sends into the market blank purchasers——

His Lordship—I think it lies with the Company to show who were the purchasers, then.

Mr. White thought it was rather the other way. Nagurdass was on the register, and he thought it was for him to show that he had sold them to the Company. He had employed a broker and had not cared who bought, so long as he got his purchase-money. He did not think that the matter of the transfer would make any difference in the case, and when they came to the point of recognition by the Company, he thought he should show his Lordship that that did not affect the case, and the real point was what was to govern his Lordship in deciding whether the man was to remain on the register or not. He owned that there were cases where persons had been made contributories by reason of recognition by the Company; and he owned that Mr. Justice Westropp in the recent case of Jumnadass Savocklal alluded to such cases; but Mr. Justice Westropp eventually got into the right track when he considered that under the Winding Up Act the rectification of the register was justified by the case made by the shareholder. He thought that upon the current of modern authorities and the equities between parties, the case as between Nagurdass and the company, and his immediate transferee or ultimate transferee, the Court had nothing whatever to do; and the position he laid down was that, when a man's name was on the list as a shareholder, if he was on the register, *prima facie* he was the man. He could only get off that register by asking the Court to rectify the register. His Lordship was now asked to rectify the list, and would find the express language of the Winding up act authorised the rectification in certain cases only. If his Lordship had to decide upon the stated line it would be comparatively easy, but if outside with a number of equitable doctrines, which, he submitted had no bearing upon the case, it would be much more difficult. He then argued from Act XIX 1857 and Act X 1866, that Nagurdass must be deemed to remain a holder until the name of the transferee was entered on the register, and that that could only be done by petitioning the Court. He referred to section 34 of Act X, which states the circumstances under which the register can be rectified, holding that there were two questions to be considered by the Court when it was asked to put it into force—first, whether it was a case which fell within the enactment; and second, had the application been made in time. The only equity it appeared to him was that which required the parties who sought to be relieved from liability to be vigilant and active in requesting the interference of the Court. Mr. White then quoted several authorities in favour of his position—Heads case, Law Journal 36, page 131; Wight and Homely's case, immediately following Head's in Law Journal; Nation's case, Law Journal 32; and Shepherds case, Law Journal 32. In conclusion, Mr. White said it appeared to him that the Court could not rectify under the new act, but only under the old act, so that his Lordship was precluded from exercising jurisdiction in the present case.

Mr. Mayhew then spoke on the other side, maintaining that the argument of his learned friend was an entire fallacy. His learned friend had applied section 220 of Act X., clause 3, but that clause referred of course to liability about which there could be no dispute, which was not the question at all. The very question was whether there was liability.

His Lordship—Yes, that struck me. I think this observation well founded. It struck me afterwards.

Mr. Mayhew said it was whether liability was incurred at the time when the Act 1866 came into operation, and that depended upon whether at that time he had or could have got the register rectified then. He certainly did not get it rectified, and how could he?

His Lordship thought the question in Act 1857 and Act 1866 was quite the same,—whether he had remained liable till the alteration of the register.

Mr. White said he had had the liability as *qua* transferor, and he not having taken steps to have his name removed his Lordship could not now rectify it.

Mr. Mayhew—The question is whether that liability did exist in 1866.

His Lordship—Yes, that is *a* question at all events. It appears to me I cannot take this as a case where there was liability incurred under Act XIX. 1857, and I think that sections 191, 119, and 134 of Act X. 1866 apply to this settling the list of contributories.

Mr. White—Does your Lordship consider——

Sir Joseph Arnould—I have given my decision

Mr. White—That there was no liability incurred by 1st May 1866?

His Lordship—No, it is a question whether it did or did not.

Mr. White then maintained that Nagurdass could not complain of his name not having been taken off the register, because it was his own fault as he had taken no steps to have it transferred. He had put himself into a position in which he could not possibly know of any particular person whom he could say ought to go on the register. He could not come to the Court and say "put A. B. on the register," for he did not know who was on the register, and the only way he found it out at last was by making the inquiries in the way he did when the affair was about to be wound up.

His Lordship said that surely Nagurdass might say that he had given his shares to some one, but found his name still on the register, and apply to the court for an order to rectify the register. The Court, he thought, must now be assumed to have the means before it of rectifying the register by substituting another name for the name of this shareholder.

Mr. White then argued that it was the duty of him on whom the liability rested to come to the Court and ask for a transfer. He said the dividend was ordered to be paid, and he might have gone and enquired whether he was on the list or not.

His Lordship said his not having received a dividend might lead him to suppose that the register had been rectified.

Mr. Mayhew then addressed the Court, referring to several authorities on the different points—Meeson and Welsby, 7, 574 (Sheffield Railway *vs.* Woodcock; De Jay and Smail, 2, 31 (Maguires case),—and contended that these shares having got out of the hands of the vendor and into the hands of the "union," the union must be considered to have preferred a request to the company to put their names on the register. It was just the same as if they had gone to another institution with the blank shares and said "Here are our names, fill them in, and here are the transfer fees;" and the result was just the same as if the company had said, "Well I accept them." Then, the company had advertised that they would pay the dividend to proprietors of shares only, and he would certainly ask the Court to assume that here there was privity of contract. It had been said, who were to go on the register? His answer was that the "unnionists" and those under the "three-thirds" account should go on. Inasmuch as the original agreement was a joint one, and one in which the directors were parties, and in which the Company was also a party, it certainly was a most serious question whether they had power afterwards to dissolve and divide the debt amongst themselves and take the shares, except by first of all paying the whole debt to the Company.

Mr. White said his learned friend was labouring under a misapprehension. The "union" account was all settled.

Mr. Mayhew—Then so serious a question does not arise. But yet when they came to the division, the shares having been purchased on behalf of the nine, the names of the nine should have been inserted in the original transfer deeds; and then again when they had allotted the different shares amongst themselves the transferee who was then put on should have executed fresh transfer deeds in respect of these particular shares they had transferred to the different parties. They called it a division of property; but in reality it took the form of a new purchase by each man. He thought the proper mode of carrying out the transaction in a strictly legal manner would have been for the whole of them to execute different transfer deeds in respect of the shares that had fallen to their lot in favour of the persons to whom the distribution was made.

His Lordship—That was done in Mr. Gubbay's case.

Mr. Mayhew—No, my Lord. No one as representing the nine transferred to Mr. Gubbay. When the company took the shares and undertook to transfer them—as they in law did by taking the transfer fees—no transfer was made, and the company filled in, or allowed one of the nine to fill in, his own name for ten shares. Mr. Mayhew having quoted and very briefly spoken on the case of *ex parte* Nicol, Law Journal 28, p. 257, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—1ST JUNE.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—Govind Suddoo, a shoemaker, was brought up from remand on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to his wife Abee by cutting her nose. Dr. Joseph Anderson described the wound as a superficial one, encircling the tip of the nose, likely to heal in two or three days. There was, in His Worship's opinion, no evidence to shew that the prisoner made the cut. He and his wife had been quarrelling of late, and they slept separately in a room where there were upwards of fifty people, none of whom saw the prisoner moving from his bed. The prosecutrix eventually desired to withdraw the case, and His Worship dismissed the charge.

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.—Jairam Vithul and Meghraj Shamjee were charged, in two different cases, with wilfully trespassing in the compound of Mr. G. S. Judge's bungalow situated in the rear of the Mazagon Police Court. The defendants entered the compound through a gate to drink water at a Vehar pipe. Mr. Judge stated that the peo[illegible] entered the compound although they had been wa[illegible] not to come in; and that he had since been obliged t[illegible] the gate shut. His Worship convicted the defenda[illegible] fined them five rupees each.

The second defendant Meghraj Shamjee ch[illegible] Judge with assaulting him on the 29th ultim[illegible] stated that, feeling thirsty and being a Bun[illegible] where he could get water to drink, and a h[illegible] the pipe to him, at which he drank a[illegible] when the sahib came up, asked him his [illegible] him with a cane on his back. Mr. J[illegible] said he struck the prosecutor becaus[illegible] compound, and was looking about [illegible] if any one was there. He gave h[illegible] a cane; he had been there befo[illegible] come again. His Worship a[illegible] assault and fined him Rs. 20[illegible]

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BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).

An ordinary general meeting of the Registered shareholders in the Bank of India was held in the office of the Company on Friday afternoon to receive the report of the liquidators. Mr. P. E. Bendir was called to the chair. There was a considerable number of shareholders present.

The report in English was held as read; but a Gujerattee translation was read to the meeting. The report has already appeared in our columns.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, a member of the Committee, appointed to consult with the liquidators said:—I beg to make a few remarks on behalf of myself and some of the members of the Committee appointed by you to consult with the liquidators. We attended many meetings of the liquidators and most carefully considered the several matters laid before us. Before any debts were compromised, most searching enquiries were made, and statements were most carefully scrutinised. We consequently incurred the displeasure of many debtors. Nothing was agreed upon without the unanimous consent of the liquidators and the Committee and no release was granted to any debtor without some consideration being paid. Some claims are still unsatisfied from the alleged total inability of the debtors. You will no doubt participate with us in the great disappointment we feel at the wretched result of the Bank from what we were lead to expect from the statement laid before the meeting in March last year. It appears from the books of the Bank that nearly the whole of the capital was locked up twelve months before the Bank went into liquidation; in past due loans, bills, overdrawn accounts, and insolvent estates. During the said twelve months no loans were called in, no legal steps taken to enforce payment, no securities were realised, and very little new business was done, except renewing the loans. When money was wanted it was raised by drawing at a loss on the branches and the branches drawing on each other to meet acceptances as they became due. This was carried on till it was resolved that the Bank be wound up and the acceptances came back dishonoured for non-payment. Loans were granted indiscriminately to any body who asked for them and accounts were allowed to be overdrawn without regard to the position of the parties. You will find many clerks and petty brokers among the list. The manager did not trouble himself to reduce the heavy balance due by him since 1865, but on the contrary paid his private Bills with the money of the Bank, in addition to drawing his regular salary. The Bank has suffered a loss of Rs. 2,74,000 by the accountant misreading a cypher telegram from Calcutta and purchasing instead of selling 20 Port Canning shares. Yet this man was rewarded by the manager with compensation of Rs. 6,700 as soon as we resolved to wind up the Bank. The services of the accountant was most needful to the liquidators. You will naturally be surprised to know why these shares were not resold, immediately the mistake was discovered. The Bank has suffered another loss of Rs. 1,70,000 by one of our directors, Mr. Cooper. It appears that the Calcutta agent was ordered to purchase shares of the Bank of Bengal on account of Mr. Cooper. The money was borrowed from the Bank on his sole promissory note for Rs. 400,000 and the purchase was paid. After a circuitous process this account appeared in the books of the Bank under the heading of "Suspense Account," and afterwards Calcutta loan account. It has now been put to Mr. Cooper's debit and a claim has been forwarded to his trustees by the liquidators which claim has been admitted. The last acts of mismanagement resulted in very heavy losses. One of them was this: That on the very eve of the Bank's going into liquidation, a day or two after the shareholders in general meeting of March last year, expressed their want of confidence in the manager and director, they or one of them purchased a Bill on England for £9,000 drawn by some unknown, native—shipping documents to follow. Not having money to pay for this Bill and not having even obtained the shipping documents, the manager gave a Bill on the London Joint Stock Bank for the like amount. The liquidators failed to obtain the documents and in the meantime the firm stopped payment. The Bank has thus totally lost the £9,000. The 1,240 shares of the Bank of India which appear in the books and reported by the liquidators as purchased on account of the Bank. Last year as soon as I learnt from the bazaar that our manager was purchasing the Bank's own shares, I called upon him and questioned him about the correctness or otherwise of the report; he assured me that not one share was purchased on account of the Bank, but that Mr Premchund was purchasing for himself. To test the correctness of this reply I sold a few shares, they were transferred in name of Mr. Premchund, and I was paid by a cheque on the Bank of India. Before resuming my seat, we beg to thank the liquidators, for the cordial manner in which they accepted most of our suggestions and acted upon them.

The Chairman said the liquidators were ready to answer any question the shareholders might have to ask.

Mr. W. S. Stewart pointed out that by the balance-sheet appended to the report the loss in the purchase of seven Back Bay shares was stated at Rs. 34,20,000.

Mr. Robinson, liquidator, said it was a misprint for Rs. 3,42,000.

Mr. Damodher Heerjee asked if the liquidators would have any objection to mention the name of the gentleman referred to in the report as appearing in the books of the Bank as indebted to it in the sum of Rs. 32,269.

Mr. Robinson did not know what good it would do.

Mr. Stewart—It may do some good.

The Chairman did not see what object was to be gained by publishing the name.

Mr. Stewart—That is our matter.

The Chairman—If you look into the Bank at anytime you will get the name.

Mr. Stewart—We apply for it now.

The Chairman—There can be no objection to giving you the name privately.

Mr. Stewart—It is not for myself alone, but for the body of shareholders. When our money is walked away with, we desire to know who has walked away with it.

Dr. Byramjee Naorosjee—You are at liberty to see the books, and if you step into the next room you will be shown the name.

Mr. Manisty, solicitor for the Bank, said he had been asked about the propriety of communicating the name before the meeting was held and he did not think it should be given. The rule which had been hitherto followed in Bombay and was followed in England was not to publish at a public meeting of shareholders the name of any individual who was a defaulter. And it was the less advisable in this case as the liquidators had come to a resolution that the party referred to had nothing to do with the transaction. It would not be agreeable to the party to have his name going over the whole public of Bombay.

Mr. Stewart repeated that the shareholders were entitled to have the name.

Mr. Manisty said that any shareholder who wished it *bona fide*, had the means of getting it by reference to the books of the Bank or privately to the liquidators. A public demand for it could only be to annoy individuals.

Mr. Stewart—There has been a great deal of swindling going on.

Mr. Manisty—The liquidators are of opinion that the person referred to has nothing to do with the swindle.

Mr. Stewart—That is a matter for consideration afterwards.

Mr. Manisty—If you go to the next room you will get the name.

Mr. Stewart—Yes; but this is a public meeting.

Mr. Manisty—And it is because it is a public meeting that there is an objection to giving the name.

Mr. Stewart—I have heard rumours who the parties are, but it may be unjust to them to say who they are, if the rumour is wrong.

Mr. Robinson—If you call at any time you will see the name.

Mr. Stewart—Yes; that will do for me personally but not for other shareholders. Is it a European or native gentleman?

The Chairman—It is a European gentleman.

Mr. Stewart—Then it is just about the mark. I should like to know how long Mr. Peebles has been kept on pay in London?

Mr. Robinson—He went as agent for the Bank on an agreement for five years.

Mr. Stewart—Who made that agreement with him?

Mr. Robertson—It was made by the promoters.

Mr. Stewart—It would appear that in reality there were three or four managers at one time.

Mr. Robinson—There was a manager at Calcutta, Shanghai, and the other agencies.

Mr. Stewart—These managers helped themselves to what they considered they were entitled to. Is there no possibility of taking hold of [illegible] men?

Mr. Robinson—Steps have been taken to get at [illegible]

[illegible]wart—I may help myself to what I con[illegible] entitled to but I may be wrong [illegible]mes under the Penal Code.

[illegible] said there were great difficulties [illegible]king of steps against them. If [illegible] against them in England they [illegible]

[illegible] shareholder, [illegible] the liquidators had taken [illegible] were informed that [illegible] against any of the

Another native shareholder asked of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Gray and the other gentleman whose name Mr. Stewart had endeavoured to obtain had been brought face to face?

Mr. Robinson said, that Mr. Cooper had been in England.

The same shareholder—Then did you ever confront Mr. Gray and the other gentleman. Have they been brought face to face?

Mr. Robinson said they had not been brought face to face but they had communicated with both.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, a press corrector in the *Times of India*, referred to a number of parties whom he described as living in glass bungalows, against whom no proceedings had been taken. Some of them were making Rs. 5,000 or Rs 10,000 a month.

Mr. Robinson—Will you let me know any person who are drawing that amount against whom we have not taken proceedings,

Mr. Sorabjee said that the barristers were.

Dr. Byramjee—If you had enquired privately into the Bank before coming here you would have been satisfied. We have not taken any steps, because we thought it advisable to take none.

Mr. Sorabjee—Do you mean to say they were insolvent?

Dr. Byramjee—We tried our best and were perfectly satisfied from all we know.

Mr. Sorabjee—There are certain solicitors who carry on a good business.

Dr. Byramjee—There are; but we have not given them any release.

Mr. Sorabjee—You have done nothing for a year.

Dr. Byramjee—We are waiting for the better.

Mr. Sorabjee then read the following:—The name of Mr. Limjee Manockjee has been singled out in the liquidators' report as the sole agent in causing the ruin of this bank. Mr. W. Cooper, a Co-Director with Mr. Limjee, has taken a loan of a lac of rupees in conjunction with a Hindoo, his (Mr. Cooper's) broker another lac, and who has also overdrawn his account by some ninety-thousand rupees. Mr. Cooper was an accomplice with Mr. Limjee Manockjee in the purchase of the Back Bay shares, and was the first to approve of the transaction, though it was at variance with the Articles of Association. Mr. Eduljee just now instanced a transaction of his regarding the purchase of Bank of Bengal shares, by which this bank has suffered heavily, and in other ways also the bank has suffered through his direction. But you, Sir, have not said a word regarding him, as one of the Directors through whom this bank was brought to grief. In this particular instance of the Back Bay shares, I think all the Directors that were then on the Board are equally liable with Mr. Limjee. They had the power to check the sale, or to resell them immediately afterwards, or to have acquainted the shareholders at the time of the part Messrs. Cooper and Limjee played in the bank. And it is most unfair of you to say in the report now submitted that owing to the *position* of the other parties (directors) besides Mr. Limjee who acted in or approved of the transaction you have not considered it worth while to take any measures against them, but have simply directed your iron rod against the already down-trodden Mr. Limjee. And now, Mr. Robinson, there is a transaction of this bank in which your conduct, in the case of a certain very large debtor to this bank, has been freely talked about, and which requires an explanation from you for the sake of your own character. The case of this debtor came on for hearing before a Judge of the High Court. There was not the least doubt that the decision would have been in favour of the bank. Yet you and Mr. Gray instructed the counsel to say that the hearing of the case was postponed for a month by mutual consent. This instruction was given by you in defiance of the wish of the third Liquidator, Doctor Byramjee, and against the wishes of the Committee of Inspection, especially of its hard-working and most intelligent member, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, and be it said to the credit of these two Parsee gentlemen that they did not succumb to any external influence exercised over them, but remained firm for the interests of the bank. By this transaction we, the ruined shareholders of this bank, have suffered largely, as the debtor in question, as was then very well known to the Bombay public, took the benefit of Act XXVIII. a few weeks after, thus checking any further proceedings of this bank against him.

The Chairman ruled that all the questions that the shareholders might have to put should be answered at once.

A native shareholder—when the liquidation came into your hands did'nt you think that Mr. Gray who did all these roguleries —— (Oh?).

The Chairman—You must not use these words.

The Shareholder—Well, who did all these informal things; didn't you think there was any ground for proceeding criminally with him. Did you take counsel's opinion at the time whe the manager was liable or not?

Another native shareholder—I hear that Mr. Robinson is resigning.

Mr. Beyts asked at what valuation the liquidators received Bank of India shares in compromising debts. They were only worth Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 in the market.

The Chairman—I sold some at Rs. 10 yesterday.

Another native shareholder—Will you recover from the lawyers and barristers in full? (laughter.)

There being no further questions put,

Mr. Manisty said that Mr. Robinson had asked him to reply to some of the questions which related exclusively to legal matters. Mr. Sorabjee Bunshaw's opinion is with reference to the Back Bay shares that all the directors were equally liable with Limjee Manockjee and Mr. Gray for the loss. But the liquidators have taken better opinion than Mr. Bunshaw's, they have taken counsels opinion, and they had been advised that the other directors were not liable.

Mr. Bunshaw—I spoke more particularly of Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Manisty said that Mr. Cooper was liable in the opinion of the liquidators. But the liability was disputed and Mr. Bunshaw must be aware that the expense of substantiating the claim would be great. Even if they succeeded it would be a private matter against Mr. Cooper and not one that would come in against the creditors of his firm. The liquidators had also taken the opinion of counsel upon the question of criminal liability, and they were advised, and there appeared to be no doubt the advice was good, that they would not succeed in taking criminal proceedings against the directors. Then with reference to the case that Mr. Bunshaw complains against Mr. Robinson so much for, it was a case in which proceedings were stayed, because it was manifest that if the proceedings were not stayed, the estate which was one of the largest in Bombay would be thrown into the insolvent court. Had the estate been thrown into the insolvent court, the whole of the assets held would have been thrown into the market immediately and would have realised comparatively little, whereas by abstaining the estate was wound up under trustees, and something was recovered from it. Therefore the estate was not lost as Mr. Sorabjee thinks.

Mr. Sorabjee—That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Robinson — In reference to Mr. Premchund's case, by granting time we obtained a large number of the Bank's own shares.

Mr. Sorabjee—That is a very poor recompense. We had a lien upon them.

Mr. Robinson—No; for they stood in another name; they were 1200 in number.

Mr. Sorabjee—That was Rs. 1200.

Mr. Robinson in reply to another question said that as far as the liquidators could learn, Mr. Gray gave no security. They could find no trace of security given by him. As regards the Bank of India Shares there was one case in which they had been taken over from the debtor and they had simply taken as many shares as they could get. There was no fixed price put upon them, but in the report Rs. 7 per share was taken.

The Chairman—There is no doubt the state of the Bank is very bad, but I believe the liquidators have done the very best they could do. I believe the shareholders have reason to be thankful for their doing their duty so well. I have great pleasure in proposing that the accounts laid before the meeting be adopted.

Mr. DeQuadros seconded the motion which was put to the meeting when 25 voted in favour of it and 16 against it. It was accordingly carried.

The Chairman said the next proposition before the meeting was the appointment of a liquidator in room of Mr. Gray who had resigned.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw moved that Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna be appointed liquidator.

Mr Stewart seconded the proposition, but Mr. Eduljee declined to accept, and suggested that Mr. Shaw who had been acting as manager to the liquidators should be appointed liquidator and manager at a salary of Rs. 500 per month.

Mr. De Quadros seconded the motion which was agreed to.

Dr. Byramjee read a letter of resignation from Mr. Robinson who was leaving Bombay, and on the motion of Mr. Eduljee the resignation was accepted and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was voted to him in addition to the sum of Rs. 5,000 already received by him.

One or two shareholders were for electing a liquidator in room of Mr. Robinson; others urged that the appointment of a successor was unnecessary as the work of liquidation was nearly at an end. Mr. Manisty said it could not be done at the present meeting, and the matter thereupon dropped.

The meeting then adjourned. The proceedings were somewhat protracted and confused in consequence of the irrepressiblity of a native shareholder whom neither coaxing nor threats of being turned out by the police would keep quiet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ONLY OTHER EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The advertisement which appeared in your columns on the 28th instant regarding "Saint Mary's Institution, Nesbit Lane, Byculla," wishes parents and guardians of children to understand that "It is for the present the only (High) School of that rank in Bombay." This is a mistake, and yet it is one scarce worthy of notice amongst people on the spot. But to those at outstations it would convey the idea that the only High School education for Europeans in Bombay is to be had at the hands of our Jesuit friends in Nesbit Lane.

Happily the day of neglect of European Education has gone by; and while the Church of England party are trying to raise a High School the active Scottish party have actually established a first class seminary, prepared, and actually teaching up to the "Matriculation Standard" of the University. The fruit of this institution will appear in due time. Meanwhile I may mention that the School is already in in so great favour with the public, as to scarcely be able to find immediate accommodation equal to its necessities. But even in this respect parents and guardians need be under no apprehension of any application being rejected. The Scottish Education Society being tolerably well supplied with funds are, I believe, ready to adapt their rooms to the increasing wants of the institution at any moment, as well as to build a permanent school at the earliest opportunity.

Such being the case, the labourers in "Saint Mary's" will, I am sure, withdraw the clause in their advertisement which is calculated to mislead those who in honest pity should be kept perfectly informed of how the educational wants of European children in Bombay may be supplied.

31st May 1867. JUSTITIA.

PUMPING OUT THE BABOOLA TANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Do tell me if you can who got the contract for doing the job of emptying out the Baboola Tank? I want to get up a testimonial or something of that sort for the poor man, for you may have observed if you have been near this tank lately, that he has given it up for a bad job and must be in great grief about it. I feel sure Mr. Crawford won't pay for it, because the work is not done. The slush remains, covered by an abonimably slimy water several feet in depth, and the neighbourhood is in an awful mess. It is not a stink, a stench, or a fœtar that pervades the air, but a horrible mustiness, a breezy mildew, a deadly sniff, like the damp that rises from a jungle which is never visited by the sun and which makes a fellow refuse to breathe against his will. Is this quite the thing for good health think you? There will be some fever about here soon, and I should like to see the chap who could cure this particular kind of disease.

What was the use of pumping out the clean water out of Baboola tank and leaving the slush and mud? To my certain knowledge 1,000 cats, 5,000 crows, 10,000 bandecoots, and 100,000 rats, have been buried in the bottom of this tank during the last five years, and I suppose there they are yet. I know the elegant steam pumps brought up none, and I was taught to say at school that matter could not be annihilated. I know the "matter" is in the tank yet, and now I see the truth of my school lesson about the annihilation business. They can't annihilate in the municipality—not with their contractors. And somebody wants annihilating for this dirty business in the Baboola tank. If there is not something worse than fever here soon it is not for the want of trying to raise it. Just like most men who try to raise the devil and cannot put him down again, the pumping contractor of the Baboola tank has raised a d——l of a nuisance and left the job unfinished. Do pray tell me who he is, my mind is set to reward him.

Saturday night. PHAROAH.

POLICE COURT JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I understand that from the decision of a Police Magistrate there is no appeal. It may be that such a rule has its advantages, but from recent experience I feel satisfied that it has its disadvantages; and as some of your readers may be interested either in the general principles of the administration of justice or in the risk of their particular application to themselves, I send you the following remarks upon a case, as it appeared to me, an interested observer.

The case was this: in driving, I came into collision, in the Sonapoor Road, with a carriage belonging to Mr. Hallums, Inspector of Police, in which collision Mr. Hallums alleges that his carriage was damaged. Mr. Hallums next day took out two summonses, in the Police Court, against myself and the friend who was with me, for reckless driving and for assaulting his servant, which summonses were served after an interval of six days. The case came before the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Barton, and, as far as the evidence of the prosecution went to establish a case of reckless driving, it only served to prove the extreme stupidity of Mr. Hallums' man, which stupidity was alleged on the part of the defence to have been the sole cause of the collision.

A witness for the defence was next examined, who stated that my carriage was not on the left side of the road, and could not be, because of the traffic which filled the road. Instantly a new light broke upon the Chief Magistrate, he declared emphatically that he saw how it was, that my carriage was on the wrong side and therefore liable for any accident which occurred; adding that it was clearly a case where a gentleman ought to pay, and enlarging on these points in his usual eloquent and impressive style. Thereupon a discussion followed as to the amount to be paid to Mr. Hallums to compromise the case. Mr. Hallums stated that he had not had any estimate from a coachbuilder, but that *his own* estimate of the damage was Rs. 78; thereupon Mr. Barton said he thought that Rs. 125 would be a fair sum to pay, urging strongly that Mr. Hallums is a poor man. I demurred to the amount, but Mr. Barton stuck to his valuation and at that figure it was settled; the charge of assault being withdrawn.

The points in the above proceedings which appear unsatisfactory to me are, first, the ground upon which Mr. Barton based his decision, namely, that when a driver is not on the left-hand side of the road he is out of his proper place, and therefore liable for any damage which may be done. I, on the contrary, maintain that when the road is obstructed I may be in my proper place even on the extreme right, always maintaining my proper place relatively to other vehicles. I stated this to Mr. Barton, and he admitted that he could not explain how I should be able to conform to his law. The second point unsatisfactory to me is the extremely liberal scale upon which Mr. Barton based his allowance for damage, taking Mr. Hallums' own valuation, which was probably a full one, intended to be reduced, and thereto adding Rs. 47 without an attempt to show for what; the only justification being Mr. Hallum's alleged poverty.

But there are other points worthy of notice. I have seen in Police reports great indignation expressed by the Chief Magistrate because of parties proceeding by criminal action in order to secure civil rights; but when a Police Inspector, who ought to be zealous for the purity of the Court, takes such action, avowedly with such end, the Police Magistrate gives him the utmost encouragement, as if it were highly commendable to entrust a carriage to an utterly incapable man in a crowded thoroughfare and to prosecute those who suffer from his incapacity. The advantage of such criminal action to the prosecutor is evident, because by proceeding against my friend and myself be reckoned upon closing our mouths as witnesses, and as regards myself he succeeded, which was a great point, seeing that, as far as appeared, no one but myself knew what was the actual state of the road at the moment; but is that a course which the administrator of justice should countenance as Mr. Barton did?

Again, Mr. Inspector Dumper was sent from the Court to measure the road, and returned with the information that the road is forty feet wide, and that Mr. Hallums' carriage was five feet from the wall. It seems strange to me that Mr. Dumper should, after an interval of eight days, be able so accurately to fix the spot occupied by Mr. Hallums' ghari, but the apparent excess of zeal led to no remark on the part of the Magistrate.

For the crime of whipping a stupid lout, whose clumsiness caused my friend and myself to be pitched from our dog cart into the road, I was prepared to suffer a proportionate punishment, but for proceedings as above related, to put rupees in the pocket of the poor Inspector of Police, I was not prepared; and I think the affair is rather too much of a joke even from our amusing Chief Magistrate.

Possibly the Chief Magistrate had an insight into the merits of the case not attainable by ordinary people; but I hold strongly, that not only should the Magistrate do justice according to his insight, but; he should as far as possible make his justice evident and undeniable; and, if I and other gentlemen present failed utterly to see the justice of the above decision, what must be the case of natives and uneducated Europeans who are so often brought to the bar of the Police Court? I am, &c.,

CHAS. MACDONALD.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers —Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11¼ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11¼	"
2	do.	1/11	"
1	do.	1/10¾	"
On demand		1/10½	"

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £2[illegible] are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 4

Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc .... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. .... "	12 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.

Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

Revd. S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do. Do.	St. Julien	"	15	"
Do. Do.	Pauillac	"	18	"
Do. Do.	Pontet Canet	"	25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—	Gold Ring	"	18	"
Champagne, Lelegard		"	25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... " 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do .... " 15 do.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—
SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's...at Rs. 30 per doz.
Do. Morice Cox's..........at " 30 "
PORT WINE, Hunt's ....at " 20 "
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "
Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 29th May 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.
4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
6 do. " 3 per doz. pts.
Marrian's Beer in Wood......Rs. 80 per Hhd., just arrived ex *Fleur de Lis.*
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do. ...	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints......	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.
20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A very light English-built Waggonette with moveable tops and spare seats, by J. Henderson, Glasgow.

One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.

Two very handsome full-size Miniature Broughams, by Andrews, of Southampton.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameisons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.

Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore."

Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.

One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.

Properties of several Gentlemen.

Two Mail Phaetons by W. Kings & Co. and Luis.

One ditto Buggies by George Briggs, London.

ALSO,

One nearly new English-built Landau Sociable, by Laing and Malvin.

One very handsome English-built Cab Buggy on C. Springs, by Edwin Kesterton.

One ditto Waggonette by Barton & Sons.

Property of an Officer.

A very handsome English-built Buggy with lamps by Middleton.

Just landed.

A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft by Middleton.

One do. do. Mail Phaeton with do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.

One do. do. Small Landau Sociable, by Windover.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.

The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.

Shigram.

A very handsome and light Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft.

A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

JUST arrived per "CLARENDON," three Pipes Choice South Side Madeira, shipped by RUTHERFORD, DRURY & Co., of London. For particulars of sale apply to REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited)

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Mahārāshtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker work PONEY PHÆTON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to
MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp s Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr.*

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott.*

ON COMMISSION.

A Light Grey Arab, goes well in Harness or Saddle—age six—height 14-1, quite sound.
BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.
Auction and Commission Rooms, Byculla.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Subscribed Capital..........£2,000,000 *Sterling*
Total Invested Funds upwards of ...£2,750,000
Annual Income upwards of...........£ 320,000.
Directors.
Charles William Curtis, Esq., Chairman.

Charles F. Devas, Esq., Depy. Chairman	Frederick H. Janson, Esq.,
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.,	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M. P.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.,	John Martin, Esq.,
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.,	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.,
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.,	James Morris, Esq.,
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.	Henry Norman, Esq.,
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M. P.,	Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.,
	Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
	William Steven, Esq.,
John G. Hubbard Esq., M.P.	Henry Vigne, Esq.,

Agents in Bombay.—SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

Holloway's Pills, give instant relief—Indigestion gives rise to a large share of the maladies of mankind: it occasions more miseries than the doctor knows names for. Indigestion springs from many causes over which Holloway's Pills exercise the most perfect control. They act at once on the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys, and correct their torpid, defective, or disordered functions. They restore the waning appetite, strengthen the feeble stomach, and spare the dyspeptic sick-headache, and many nameless torments. They recall every organ to a true sense of its duties. Holloway's Pills have, with facility, cured cases of bad digestion which had existed for a long time, and baffled much medical skill. They are reliable remedies for all varieties of indigestion.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
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ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras...........	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	" MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin..........	" DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV, Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. Dr. J. W. Reynalds. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefit which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participatin Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.
4, Rampart Row.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.,
CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: MR. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

Be not deceived by any piracy, imitation, or substitution of the word CHLORODYNE, a name exclusively adopted by Dr. BROWNE for his wonderful remedy, the great success of which has given rise to various subterfuges.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row:—

A quantity of Grey White Piece Goods.
8 Cases French Merino.
2 " Clay Pipes.
And any other goods that may be offered.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Several carriage and riding Horses.
Single seated Brougham.
A Theodolite and Level.
Breech-loading fowling piece.
Double barrel rifle and Gun by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots 12 and 15 per 1000.
Bombay, 1st June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

BROWN, FRETWELL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, at 12 o'clock noon, a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Lamps, China, Earthenware and Plated Goods and Handsome Carved Blackwood Couches, Chairs, Tables, Chiffoniers, Writing Tables, Teapoys, &c. &c. also the following valuable Oil paintings, by celebrated Masters, viz.

"Abraham entertaining the Angels," by "Jacob Joudin"
"The Feast of Adrianne," by "Phillippe le Bean"
"St. John the Baptist," by "Francesco Penni."
"The return of Jepthah" by Phillippe le Bean."
"The Conversion of St Paul," by "Lucas Von Leyden."
"The daughter of Herodias," by "Carlo Dolce"
"German Poachers," by "Alonzo Cano."

Also an Invoice of Boots and Shoes.

Do Do. French Flower Vases, one set complete of valuable Ormulu Drawing-room Furniture Ornamented with carvings in Colored Stonework; and any other goods offering.
BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

HEERALAL & Co.'s AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 5th June inst., at 4 P. M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of THURWARY LUCKMEERAM RUGOONATH the MORTGAGEE and on account and at the risk of Kamatee Bapoojee Babajee, all that piece or parcel of GOVERNMENT LAND or GROUND with a building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Camateepoora, 6th Street, containing by admeasurement 56 7/9 square yards be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,991, and bounded as follows: On the East by Camateepoora 6th Street, on the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Nagoobai, on the South by the house of Sewbax. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.
6, Rampart Row, 27th May 1867.

HEERALAL & Co.'s Auction sale of Landed PROPERTY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under the power contained in a certain Guzerati Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of May 1865, and executed by Halimabaee, daughter of Memon Hajee Ebram, Hajee Cadoo, to Meghjee Veerjee, the Mortgagee, HEERALAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June next, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, at Don Tod 2nd Row, otherwise called Shaik Enoos Doctor Street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1297, 1083, 1432, and 1452, containing by admeasurement about 385 square yards, and bounded on the East by the Don Tod 3rd Row, on the West by the Public Road, on the North by the house of Hajee Essack Soobanee, and on the south by the vacant ground and range of buildings belonging to the Memon Hajee Jan Mahomed Chotanee For particulars, and plan of the premises and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned three days previous to the day of sale. KELLY & Co.,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE.—On MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, in Meadow Street, Fort, below Jaffer Sulliman's, the Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of an Officer proceeded to Europe.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

SALE OF A VALUABLE NEW UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, AT BANDORA, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Administrators of an Estate, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock P M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or a valuable new upper-storied Bungalow with Out-houses, Cook-room, &c., situate at Bandora, on the Lady Jamsetjee's Hill Road, opposite to the Bandora Dispensary, containing by admeasurement 5,082 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—On the East by the Batty Ground of Daniel de Monte, Patel, on the West by the ground of the said Daniel de Monte, Patel, on the South by the grounds of the said Daniel de Monte, Patel, and Manoel Caetano de Almeida, and on the North by the said Lady Jamsetjee's Hill Road, and the said ground is registered under No. ——

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the property of a Gentleman, leaving the Presidency, consisting of Blackwood Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Couches, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Screen, Dressing and Washing Tables, Towel Horses, Books, China Mattings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A small Invoice of the following Articles, to close an account, viz.:—
6 Double Barrelled in Bags.
6 Pair of Pocket Pistols in ditto.
6 Powder Flasks.
4 Dozen Carriage Whips.
11 " Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding ditto.
1 " Malaca Cane Hunting ditto.
2 " Leathers, Dogs, or Hand Whips.
3 Plated Bread Baskets.
1 Lot of Knives and Forks in a Mahogany Case.
A few dozen of Tea Spoons.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1867. No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following properties will be submitted to Public Auction on their respective premises on the date hereinafter described by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., by order of the mortgagee on account and at the risk of Cassum Abdool Gunny, the Mortgagor.

LOT 3.

On Thursday, the 6th June, at 4 P. M., on the premises:—All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house of 4 Compartments, situate at Memun Wada, in Govely Street, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts and under No. 104, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 718 and bounded as follows:—On the East by Sweepers' passage, on the west by 1st Mamun Wada Street, on the north by property of Meeya Esmael Hakim, and on the south by property of Jaffer Sulaman.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—
8 Bales Grey Madapollams.
2 " " Jaconets.
6 " " T. Cloths.
4 " " Shirtings.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
3 Cases T. Red Chintz.
5 " Grey and White Dhotees.
2 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.
A few pieces of very superior Silk Satin.
25 dozens Wall Lamps with chimneys complete.
1 Cask 50 dozens Gas Chineys.
1 " 50 " Tumblers.

An invoice of 78 cases of fresh Oilmanstores and Perfumery by the Celebrated Maker G. F. Coward, London, consisting of Pickle, Sauce, Vinegar, Salad Oil, Tart Fruit, Jam and Jelly, Currant, Oatmeal, Barley, Mascated Raisins, Mixed and Canaid Peel Bloaters, &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.

Assorted Essence, Carbonate of Soda, Calcined Magnesia, Soda Powder, Tooth Powder, Aromatic Verngrate, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Paste, Pomade, Marrow Oil, Oil of Rose, Bear's Grease, Cold Cream, Brown Windsor Soap, Honey Soap, &c. &c.

AT 4 P. M.

By order of the Trustees of an Estate under liquidation:—
Buttaloe *Ruparell*, burthen 157 Bombay Candies, No. 401.

SALE OF LIME ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, about 4,000 Candies Lime lying at Murwa in Salsette.

25 per cent. deposit will be required and other condition will be made known at the time of sale.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaies; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.